"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Fair and warmer; winds southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,027. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market quiet.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, $1.08; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish toreador Frascuelo died in Madrid. England's naval appropriation, $118,890,000, is the largest in her history. M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the American Special Commissioners to the Exposition of 1900. Telegraph wires in the Philippines have been cut. The report that another rebellion has broken out is denied in Madrid. The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg will try to secure a withdrawal of Russia's demands on China through the Czar.—Page 7.

Page 1.

George Jackson, a motorman, was killed and William Gardner, a conductor, injured in a collision yesterday between a passenger trolley car and a construction car at Red Bank, N. J.

Plague riots occurred in Bombay, being aimed principally against Christians. Some soldiers and many natives were killed. The riots were the most serious in character that have taken place.

A bitter warfare is being waged between the several transportation companies operating tramways and toll-road wagons over the Chilkoot and White Passes. The existence of the smaller companies is involved.

The Cuban Junta yesterday received from Gen. Lope Recio his report of the four days' battle beginning on Feb. 21 near Najasa, which is to the effect that the insurgents won a brilliant victory. More cruelty by the Spaniards to the pacificos was told of.

Page 2.

Commander W. H. Brownson, who is to inspect, and select for purchase if necessary, the salable foreign warships, sailed yesterday on the St. Paul. In an interview he said: "The way to avoid war is to prepare for it. If we had twenty battleships war would be impossible, and if we had ten it would be improbable."

The steamship City of Washington, which was within two hundred yards of the Maine at the time of the explosion, arrived here yesterday, and her officers and men, some of whom were looking directly at the battleship at the time of the explosion, told of the awful spectacle. Nearly all are of the opinion that it was a result of Spanish treachery.

Page 3.

Harbor traffic was demoralized by the fog yesterday morning, and several ferryboat collisions occurred.

Senator Pritchard, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, presented the report of the recent investigation of the classified service, embodying also its conclusions.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly which is designed to benefit owners whose property has been appropriated by corporations without condemnation proceedings having been brought.

Page 4.

The State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 30 to 14, confirmed the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be State Superintendent of Prisons. Senator Tibbits, the Republican representative of the Troy district, declared that it was an unfit nomination, and voted with the Democrats against confirmation. The Primary Election Reform bill was introduced in an amended form by Senator Lexow, and there will be a hearing upon it to-day before the Judiciary Committees of both houses.

Page 5.

The Civil Service Reform Association has decided to contest the validity of the new civil service rules on the ground that they have not been approved by the State Board.

At the San Mateo Stock Farm sale at the Garden, Oro Wilkes was sold for $4,700 and Mary Best for $2,950. Gen. Tracy was an anxious bidder for both animals.

Señor Louis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He declared that he was glad to come back to the United States.

"Kid" McCoy has made a signed statement in Indianapolis, laying claim to the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world, because his forfeit of $5,000 has never been covered.

At the Spring meeting of the Eastern Baseball League, held in this city yesterday, the schedule for the season's games was adopted, as were also provisions for the suppression of rowdyism at baseball games.

The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, indicted for the murder of a striking miner at Lattimer, Penn., returned a verdict of "not guilty" yesterday morning, having reached its conclusion on the first ballot. The defendants remain under bond, there being other indictments against them.

Page 7.

Jokichi Takamine, a Japanese chemist, lectured at the College of Pharmacy on a fungous ferment discovered by himself.

John Wanamaker yesterday announced his consent to be the candidate for Governor of the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania.

Miss Sarah C. Very discussed "The Renaissance of Music" in the second lecture of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society's musical course at the home of Mrs. Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, yesterday.

Page 9.

South Town Collector Ernst, at Chicago, required Vice President Forgan of the First National Bank to pay instantly $85,273.12 disputed taxes, under a decision of the Supreme Court delivered yesterday morning, on penalty of having his doors closed. The money was paid under protest. Other banks were similarly dealt with.

Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, a daughter of the late Austin Corbin, has brought suit for an accounting of the estate left by him against Hannah M. Corbin, her mother; George S. Edgell, her brother-in-law, and Austin Corbin, Jr., as executors and trustees, and against her sister, Isabella C. Edgell, and Austin André Champollion, her nephew.

Page 11.

Justice Dickey, in a decision, held that property purchased by veterans with pension money shall be exempt from taxation.

Fred M. Brockhaus has been arrested in Chicago for the murder of David S. R. Lambert in Connecticut last December. Bernard Willis, his alleged accomplice, is believed to be in New York.

At Millersville, Penn., Roy Gehrig of Milton yesterday shot and severely wounded his chum, Will B. Davis, of St. Clair, and then killed himself. Both were students of Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, and each was about nineteen years old.

Page 12.

The Board of Health adopted free treatment by the Pasteur method for hydrophobia cases.

A hearing was given by the Board of Classification on the claim of lake fish dealers for the free entry of fresh fish caught in Canadian waters.

Joseph Connors, thirteen years old, fell down the elevator shaft from the second floor of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, on Saturday and sustained fatal injuries.

Willie Dalton, twelve years old, of 139 West Sixty-second Street, slipped in front of a Columbus Avenue cable car while playing tag last night, and was crushed to death.

Witnesses for the defense testified at the court-martial of Capt. Carter yesterday. The final session in this city will be held to-day, when the court will adjourn to meet again in Savannah on Monday.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse brought the most prosperous lot of immigrants which have arrived here in recent years. They possessed a total of over $21,000. A colony of Mennonites was among them.

In the trial of ex-Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn, for making alleged fraudulent returns of inquests held, witnesses testified that neither Coroner nor jury called at the houses where deaths had been re-

Daniel Deady, son of the Brooklyn contractor, refused to answer questions before the Grand Jury in the Brooklyn City Works investigation and was taken before Justice Aspinall, who ordered him to reply to questions.

T. C. Tripler of this city has invented a process of manufacturing liquid air at reasonable cost and in commercial quantity. Interesting experiments have been made by Prof. W. C. Peckham of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Steam was instantly frozen by the liquid air.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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KLONDIKE FREIGHT RATES.

Bitter Fight Between Companies Operating Tramways Over the Chilkoot and White Passes.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—A bitter warfare, practically involving the existence of the smaller concerns, is being waged between the companies operating tramways and toll wagon roads over the Chilkoot and White Passes.

A dozen companies for building cable basket trams, railroads, and wagon roads over the Skaguay and Dyea trails were organized last Fall. Prominent in one is Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, a son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller. George Brackett, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, is the head of the Skaguay road company, in which James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is said to be financially interested. The companies are conducting a determined fight for business, maintaining offices here and at other ports of departure for Alaska. Rates are now down to 15 cents per pound. Last Fall they went up to 50.

Some of the companies organized are not yet ready to do business, and they are being attacked as being stock-jobbing schemes. In consequence of these complications a number of the stockholders of the Skaguay-Yukon Transportation Company went into court to-day to ask for an accounting from Brackett, and the appointment of a receiver for the company building a road over the White Pass on which $100,000 has already been expended.

DYEA'S POSTAL BUSINESS.

Postmistress Clara H. Richards Tells Her Troubles to the Department.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A letter showing a rather anomalous condition of affairs as regards postal matters has been received by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath from Clara H. Richards, the Postmistress at Dyea, Alaska. She transmits the complaint of the President of a trading company because she would not deliver the mails for more than two persons to any one individual who might be waiting in line at the office window.

Under date of Feb. 24 Miss Richards writes there is a line several hundred feet long in front of the office all day, and to stop the whole line to wait for any one person to call for a list of names, amounting sometimes to 100 and even 1,000, from the outlying camps would work a great hardship on the general public. She also limits the sale of stamps to 25 or 50 cents' worth to one person, as it is impossible otherwise to keep a supply on hand and prevent speculators from getting possession of them and charging as high as 25 cents each.

Miss Richards adds that the assistance she has received thus far in conducting the affairs of the office has been entirely voluntary, and that as a result of the enlarged business her bond has been increased from $500 to $7,000 without increase of pay.

HOTEL FIRE AT DYEA.

Five Persons Thought to Have Lost Their Lives.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—Passengers on the steamer Humboldt, which arrived here early this morning from Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, bring news that on the night of March 3 a fire occurred in Dyea in which it is thought five persons lost their lives. The fire started in the Every One's Home Hotel, completely destroying the hotel and adjoining saloon and dance hall. More than twenty persons were sleeping in the hotel.

The bodies of Bert Meek of Portland and a man named Russell of Juneau have been taken out. The body of an unknown woman has also been recovered. It was thought that the remains of two more men were in the building. The fire occurred a few hours before the Humboldt left the place and full particulars could not be obtained.

Round the Horn to Alaska.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schooner Mildred E. left to-day with a party of New Englanders for Alaska. Capt. Nickerson took out clearance papers for San Francisco, where the vessel will be joined by several more of the party who will come overland. It is expected the schooner will reach San Francisco in June.

Retaliation in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—A bill read in the House of Commons to-day provides that to be a Director in a mining company or to do any mining in Canada one must have been a resident of her Majesty's realm for twelve months or come from a country which has no alien labor law against Canada.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The western area of low pressure has moved in a northeasterly direction, and now lies to the north of Lake Superior. The pressure has risen in the Northwest and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. It continues to fall on the Atlantic Coast, but still remains high. A narrow belt of clouds extends from the lake regions southwestward to Texas; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather is nearly clear. Light showers have fallen in Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. The temperature is high in the Ohio and the Lower and Central Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions. Except for scattered showers in the lake regions, fair weather will prevail generally to-day. It will be slightly warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States and cooler in the Central Mississippi Valley and Western lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	33	36	38
6 A. M.	33	35	38
9 A. M.	36	41	45
12 M.	39	50	51
3 P. M.	38	48	54
6 P. M.	38	48	50
9 P. M.	38	46	48
12 P. M.	39	44	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¼
Weather Bureau	43⅝
Corresponding date 1897	36
Corresponding date for 25 years	37

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 and at 8 P. M., 70. The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 35 degrees at 6 A. M.

A Moving Palace.
The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

BLOODY RIOTING IN BOMBAY

Outbreak Against Christians Results in the Killing of Some Soldiers and Many Natives.

PLAGUE PARTY WAS ATTACKED

Hospital Stormed, Offices Burned, and a Doctor Killed—Europeans Mobbed on the Streets and Troops in Control.

BOMBAY, March 9.—Serious plague riots have occurred in the native quarter. Several persons have been killed or wounded. Troops and bluejackets have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. The trouble arose through a plague party inquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mohammedan woman. An enormous crowd of caste men gathered and stoned and mobbed the party, which retired for an escort of armed police, and then returned and redemanded the surrender of the patient, which was refused. A Parsee magistrate who exhorted the populace not to resist the police was himself struck, whereupon he ordered the police to charge. They did so, and four Mohammedans were killed and several were wounded.

The disturbance spread with alarming rapidity, until the whole quarter around the Bhendi Bazaar presented a spectacle similar to that of the riots of 1893. The Mohammedans, who were joined by the Hindus, assaulted every European or Eurasian they met, and a hysterical mob attacked the European dwellings in the suburb of Byculla. The residents barricaded themselves in their homes, and fired blank cartridges from their windows, which drove the rioters on.

In the meanwhile, troops were hurried to the scene, and a battery of artillery is now patrolling the Bhendi Bazaar.

The outbreak was specially directed against Christians. It is reported that two European soldiers were nearly killed; but it is difficult, owing to the excitement, to obtain correct details.

The excitement has partially subsided this evening, but the situation is still regarded as serious. Cavalry has been ordered from Poonah to assist in patrolling the streets and the volunteers have been called out. The city is in the hands of the military.

The two members of the Shropshire Regiment who were killed were walking unarmed. The mob battered in their skulls.

Many European officers and many policemen were severely handled and seriously injured. In several instances Europeans who were traversing the native section of the town alone were beaten or stabbed. Some were dangerously injured.

In various parts of the city plague ambulances were seized and burned. Attempts were made to burn the hospitals, and the European nurses had narrow escapes. Finally they were escorted to a place of safety by the troops.

The mob attacked the Jamsetjee Hospital and badly wounded Mr. Gillespie, the house surgeon; but it was repulsed by rifle volleys and several of the rioters were killed.

The total losses of the rioters are as yet unknown; but the outbreak is regarded as the most alarming that has occurred in India in many years.

LONDON, March 9.—Special dispatches from Bombay say the riot broke out at noon among the low caste Hindus and Mohammedans against the Europeans. It had its origin in an attack upon a plague search party. Two soldiers, as these dispatches were sent, had already been killed and the police had fired on the mob, killing six persons and wounding many others.

The mob attacked the hospital, burned the offices and stores, and savagely assaulted the doctors, killing one of the latter. Detachments of police, of the Shropshire Regiment, and of artillery were hurried to the scene, a volley was fired into the mob, and seven persons were killed.

In the meantime, the dispatch adds, two soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment and one artilleryman were stoned to death.

The riot is described as causing a tremendous sensation, all the available troops and artillery have been called out, and business is suspended.

GEN. ROSECRANS DYING.

His Physician at Los Angeles Says He May Live Several Hours.

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans's physician reports that he is slowly passing away. He is conscious, and suffers no pain. His splendid vital force may keep him alive several hours, possibly until another day.

ELECTRIC LINE OF 201 MILES.

Cars to Run from Chicago to Green Bay for Half the Steam Car Fare.

CHICAGO, March 9.—With the passage of an ordinance bill by the City Council of Kenosha, Wis., Monday evening the last link in the most extensive interurban electric railroad line in American was welded. Within a few months it will be possible for a trolley car to travel uninterruptedly from Chicago to Green Bay, Wis., a distance of 201 miles.

The electric line parallels the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Company is now operating nine cars, one every hour, between Milwaukee and Kenosha. It charges half the fare charged by the Chicago and Northwestern, but the service is much slower.

SUIT FOR A $1,000,000 ESTATE.

Mrs. Semple of Greensburg, Penn., Remarries Contrary to the Will.

GREENSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Attorneys Speigel and McGeary of this place have begun action in partition on behalf of the children of the late William Semple, for many years a dry goods merchant of Allegheny County, to recover from the widow, Marion Semple, the large estate bequeathed to her by the will of Mr. Semple. Mr. Semple died in 1889, leaving a widow and seven children. A provision of the will gave to the widow the entire estate, "so long as she remains my widow, and no longer."

On the 28th of February of this year Mrs. Semple, who is now sixty-seven years of age, was married to George T. Stevens, a jeweler of Detroit, Mich. The entire estate is estimated at $1,000,000. A bill in partition was filed to-day.

Consecration of Archdeacon Brown.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—Chancellor William C. Whipple of the Diocese of Arkansas said to-day that up to date eleven States had voted against the consecration of Archdeacon Brown of Ohio as Bishop Coadjutor of Arkansas. The Brown side of the controversy claim that twenty-four dioceses have voted in favor of consecration, but the opposition does not concede all of that number. Should the opponents of Archdeacon Brown be defeated before the standing committees, the case will be appealed to the House of Bishops.

$100,000 Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The three upper stories of the building at the southeast corner of Monroe and Market Streets were gutted by fire this evening. The damage was about $100,000 to the structure and to the stocks of tenants, who were a number of small manufacturers of clothing and manufacturers' agents.

A Universal Favorite.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

ALABAMA'S BROWN IRON ORE.

Southern Railway Lets a Contract for a Track to the Beds.

BIRMINGHAM, March 9.—Arrangements have been completed by the Sloss Iron and Steel Company to develop the extensive brown ore fields discovered last Summer at Leeds, Ala. To-day the Southern Railway let the contract for the construction of ten miles of track from Leeds to the ore beds, and the Sloss Company is putting in big washers to clean the ore, as it is mined.

The brown ore is richer in iron than the common ores, and it is believed will cheapen the cost of iron making.

ALABAMA'S COKE INDUSTRY.

Plant to Convert the Tar Products into Creosote and Pitch.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—A deal has been closed for the erection at Ensley City, near the Semet-Solvay coke plant, in the course of construction, of a big plant to consume the tar products of the coke ovens and convert them into staple articles of trade, such as creosote and pitch.

O. A. Smith of Atlanta is at the head of the enterprise. The coke plant cost $500,000. Tar is one of the bi-products which are saved by this kind of oven.

PLYMOUTH SERMON AT AUCTION.

Robert Cushman's Rare Book Sells for $1,000 in Boston.

BOSTON, March 9.—One thousand dollars was realized for a copy of Robert Cushman's Plymouth Sermon at the auction sale to-day of the library of the late Charles Deane.

There was great interest in this particular work. It is a small quarto of nineteen pages, bound in crimson levant morocco extra by Bedford, printed in London in 1622. Only five copies are known to be in existence. The book contains an account of the Pilgrim settlement, but it is its extreme rarity that gives it its great value. The purchasers were Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.

MRS. O'REILLY TO GET $200,000.

The Children Intervene in the Divorce Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—To the surprise of the spectators in Judge Burke's court today the lawyers in the O'Reilly divorce case agreed upon a plan of settlement this morning whereby Mrs. Catherine O'Reilly is to receive one-third of the property—about $200,000.

Mrs. O'Reilly filed a bill against her husband, charging him with cruelty. She said he had not spoken to her for many years. He filed a cross bill, also alleging cruelty. Mr. O'Reilly is seventy years old, and his wife is a gray-headed woman. Both bills are to be dismissed. The children of the couple brought about the agreement.

BAR HARBOR COTTAGES LEASED.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Parties Looking Ahead to Summer.

BAR HARBOR, Me., March 9.—Prospects for the coming Summer are brighter than usual, and several New Yorkers have already rented cottages. John W. Auchincloss has taken the Teviot Cottage, Mrs. William P. Draper the Boulder Cottage, and Mrs. J. Reynal, Cornersmeet. Mrs. M. Leeds of Boston has rented Dickson Cottage. Philadelphia will be represented by Mrs. Thomas A. Scott at Devilstone, Mr. J. T. Woodward's cottage; S. Megargee Wright, at Clovercroft, Mrs. Place's cottage; Mrs. Nalbro Frazier, at the White Cottage, and Miss Hoy and the Misses Willing at Lookout Cottage.

TROLLEY CAR CRASH IN THE FOG.

Motorman Killed and a Conductor Injured at Red Bank, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J., March 9.—Motorman George Jackson was fatally injured in a trolley accident here this morning. He was in charge of a passenger car which was coming here from Long Branch. He did not see a construction car ahead of him, owing to the fog, and crashed into it.

There were seven passengers in the car, but none of them was injured. Jackson had both legs broken and was crushed besides. He was removed to the Long Branch Hospital, where he died this afternoon. William Gardner, the conductor of the construction car, had one leg broken.

WABASH'S NEW LINE TO CHICAGO

Col. S. S. Reynolds Says Trains Will Be Running Within a Year.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—Col. S. S. Reynolds, ex-President of the First National Bank here and a Director of the Wabash Railway Company, says Wabash trains will positively be running from Toledo to Chicago over the new line within a year. Active work will begin as soon as the route is definitely decided upon, the surveyors having already gone over the routes.

It will give Toledo and Chicago direct connection with several good towns not now on any line running into either city. The new line will be several miles shorter than the Lake Shore line between Toledo and Chicago, and is designed to make much better time.

CHICAGO DEEDS OF 1843 FILED.

They Involve the Transfer of 165 Acres in the Township of Elk Grove.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three deeds of the date of 1843 were filed for record to-day. They involve the transfer of 165 acres of land in the Township of Elk Grove. The deeds are from William M. Church, School Commissioner, to Joseph A. Barnes, the consideration being $1.25 an acre. The instruments are acknowledged by Thomas Ford, then Governor of the State of Illinois; by Lyman Trumbull, then Secretary of State, and by Gen. James Shields, then Auditor of Public Accounts.

The instruments were first filed for record in Cook County Nov. 12, 1844, when W. B. Egan was Recorder.

Monmouth Traction Company Plan.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 9.—It was expected that the Board of Freeholders would take up the application of the Monmouth Traction Company at its meeting this afternoon and perhaps act upon it finally. When the matter came up counsel for the company withdrew the application and introduced it in another form. The company asks the right to use the county roads from end to end of the county in the course of its cross-State route. The Freeholders have ordered a public hearing on the application on March 28.

Wealthy New York Chinaman Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—Chung Hee, a wealthy Chinaman from New York, was found dead in bed in a Chinese lodging house to-night. The cause of death was consumption. He had $1,600 in drafts and a small amount of cash on his person.

Suicide on Front Steps in Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., March 9.—Edward Price, an aged resident of this city, committed suicide by hanging on the front steps of the house where he resided at 6 o'clock this morning. Price, who was eighty years old, was a victim of paralysis, and was penniless. It is said he determined to commit suicide rather than become a public charge.

Mr. Cleveland to Speak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation of the Iroquois Club to deliver an address at the Auditorium, Chicago, the afternoon of April 23. He also will respond to a toast in the evening at the club's banquet, which is to be a "sound democracy and sound money demonstration." Other speeches will be made by Senator Caffery of Louisiana, ex-Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, James M. Beck of Philadelphia, and other men of national reputation.

MANDOLINS, $4, worth $6; $8, worth $9; $10, worth $15, &c. KRELL, 176 6th Av. (22d St.)

MAINE INQUIRY'S REPORT

A Statement in Washington that It May Reach the Navy Department Some Time Next Week.

SPANISH DIVERS WORK ALONE

Big Prices for Seats at the Entertainment for the Spanish Navy to be Held in Havana—Senator Proctor Leaves for Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The statement was made at the Navy Department to-day that the report of the Maine court of inquiry probably would come to the department some time next week. It did not appear, however, that this statement was founded upon any direct report from the court, but was rather an estimate based upon the progress so far made as revealed by the change of methods on the part of the court. It is not expected that Lieut. Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate, will leave the court until it has completed its labors, as it is the custom for the Judge Advocate to assist in the preparation of the final report of the court.

KEY WEST, March 9.—A letter has been received by a naval officer from an officer in Havana, saying that the Maine officers now in that city will leave for Key West Saturday. If this information is correct, it possibly may be assumed that the court of inquiry will leave Havana on or before that date.

HAVANA, March 9.—Nobody outside of the court of inquiry professes to know how much longer the court will remain in this city.

The court held its usual sessions to-day examining divers. Only the Spanish divers were at work and they were only occupied part of the day.

The wreckers are steadily removing the upper débris of the wreck, some of which will be dumped into the sea. Other portions of the wreck are worth saving.

The members of the court are strengthening the testimony daily by personal observation of the wreck and the carefully prepared plans made by Ensign Powelson from the almost hourly reports of the divers. The court now has photographs, drawings, and diagrams showing as near as possible the condition of things submarine.

The Fern left for Key West this evening.

Americans are greatly pleased at the prompt action of Congress in passing the defense bill, every one regarding the appropriation as a wise measure in time of peace.

Henri Laine, an American correspondent, has been expelled from the island. He left on the steamer Olivette at noon to-day. There have been further arrests on charge of conspiracy.

An entertainment and social function for the benefit of the Spanish Navy is being arranged to take place at the Theatre Tacon. Several boxes have been sold at $530 each and the loges have been disposed of at $53 each.

Senator Proctor left here to-day for Key West and will go to Miami by to-morrow's steamer. Just before leaving Mr. Proctor said:

"You may say that my visit—call it a mission of pleasure or business, or what you will—has been very successful. I cannot speak on political subjects pertaining to Cuba here and now."

Mr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald of New York City, arrived on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca today. He is one of three Commissioners appointed by President McKinley to supervise the collection of a relief fund, and is here to see Consul General Lee and Miss Clara Barton, and to observe the distribution of relief.

The yacht Anita, with the Congressional party on board, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

THE MONTGOMERY AT HAVANA.

Moored Near the Wreck in a Circle of Spanish Warships—Salutes Are Exchanged.

HAVANA, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here at 9:35 this morning. The arrival of the Montgomery was very quiet, it being generally understood that she comes to replace the coast survey steamer Fern as quarters for Capt. Sigsbee and others.

Commander Converse of the Montgomery is a high authority on explosives, and his advice will be useful to the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

After firing the usual salutes and being saluted in return, the Montgomery was moored in the principal harbor, near the wreck of the Maine, and in the centre of a circle of Spanish ships.

Later in the day Commander Converse received a correspondent on board the cruiser, though he had nothing to tell him beyond the facts already sent. He seemed satisfied to have a rest in Havana Harbor for a while, as the cruiser has been very busy, touching at many West Indian ports.

Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, and Ensign Powelson will occupy quarters on the Montgomery.

The Montgomery is as trim and neat as possible. Nobody is allowed on board without permission; but nobody is excluded if business or courtesy demands the admission of the visitor.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

Resolution to Provide for Expenses Introduced by Mr. Chandler.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) in the Senate to-day, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in conducting the inquiry into the case of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898, under resolution of the Senate of Feb. 21, the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to make the investigation by the full committee, or by sub-committees thereof; the expenses of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

BID ON 12,000 PROJECTILES.

Carpenter Steel Works at Reading May Get a $1,500,000 Contract—The Tube Wire Gun.

READING, Penn., March 9.—Inquiry was received here to-day by the Carpenter Steel Works from the Navy Department at Washington, asking for prices and the shortest possible time required for the delivery of 12,000 armor-piercing projectiles of various sizes ranging from the four-inch to the thirteen-inch shell. The value of these shells will approximate $1,500,000, and it is the largest order for projectiles ever placed at one time by any Government in the world.

The New York office of the Carpenter Works has already been communicated with, and the management at Reading is busily engaged preparing orders to be sent to Washington as quickly as possible. Every arrangement is being made here to accept and fill the contract to the thorough satisfaction of the Government, and nothing will be left undone to push the work with all possible speed. The 5,000 shells ordered last week, and costing $600,000, are for coast defense, and are termed army shells. The 12,000 for which prices are asked to-day are navy projectiles for use on the ships. Five months ago 2,700 navy shells were ordered from the Carpenter Company, and of these all but 600 have been finished, while work is being pushed on the 5,000 ordered last week.

There is a difference between the two classes of projectiles in this particular: An eight-inch navy shell is 24 inches in length, and an eight-inch army 28 to 35 inches. The latter has a larger internal bore, and hence contains a larger quantity of explosive matter.

The Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Manufacturing Company, at Birdsborough, to-day received orders to execute work known as "reassembling" upon the five-inch segmental tube wire gun recently built by the company and accepted by the Government. The gun was tested at Sandy Hook and 216 shots were fired, 192 by the Government. It is 19 feet long and weighs 3¾ tons. It fires a shot weighing 60 pounds, and at the test attained a maximum battery pressure of 65,000 pounds per square inch. The muzzle velocity was 3,235 feet per second, and the maximum range 9 miles. The work will be completed in from thirty to sixty days, and it is said the gun may be mounted on one of the auxiliary cruisers.

The Reading Iron Company is building a ten-inch gun for the Government on the same segmental plan as the above, $33,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. It will be finished about the end of June.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, JUDGE, AND THE WAR SCARE! See these enterprising publications this week.—Adv.

SPANISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Alfonso XIII. Sails for Cuba and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers About to Leave the Clyde.

MADRID, March 9.—It became known today that the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII. sailed for Cuba, from Barcelona, on Saturday last, having on board 4 officers, 900 soldiers, and 4,000,000 Mauser cartridges.

GLASGOW, March 9.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Osado and Audaz left the Clydebank this afternoon, fully manned and with all their guns and other armaments on board. They will embark their ammunition to-morrow at Greenock, and will sail on Saturday. At their trials they developed a speed of thirty knots.

THE BATTLE NEAR NAJASA.

The Cuban Junta Receives a Report of a Brilliant Insurgent Victory—More Spanish Cruelty.

The Cuban Junta yesterday received from Gen. Lope Recio, commander of the Cuban forces in the Province of Puerto Principe, an official report of the battle which took place near Najasa, beginning Feb. 21 and lasting four days, considered one of the fiercest and most important engagements since the beginning of the Cuban rebellion. The report, which differs in detail from all the published accounts of the battle, is in substance as follows:

On Feb. 18 the Spanish General Jiminez Castellanos, with 4,000 troops, left Puerto Principe, marching toward Najasa, which lies in the mountains and is one of the most important insurgent strongholds, containing as it does the storehouses of supplies. The city is in an almost impregnable position in the mountains, and is well fortified.

On Feb. 21, when the Spanish forces had reached the plantation Matilda, at the base of the mountains, about twenty miles from Najasa, the Cadiz Guerrillas, Lieut. Perojo acting as vanguard, was furiously attacked by a company of seventy Cuban cavalrymen under Brigadier Branlio Pena. The guerrillas were scattered and Lieut. Perojo was among the killed. A squadron of Spanish cavalry, commanded by Major Capez, following after, were charged so furiously that the men had not time to draw their sabres, and were forced to defend themselves for a few minutes with the butts of their revolvers. They finally broke in confusion, many men abandoning their horses. Eighty horses were captured by the Cubans. The Spanish lost forty-seven men and the Cubans fourteen in this charge.

Then the fighting became general. The Spanish forces were atacked by the insurgents with 500 cavalry and 500 infantry, under Gen. Recio. The battle continued until the evening of Feb. 24, when the Spanish General turned back toward Puerto Principe. The total Spanish loss was 293, left on the field. The Cubans lost 78 killed and wounded.

The Spaniards, on their return to Puerto Principe, according to the report, followed the same policy toward the pacificos as that pursued by Weyler. A column under Pedro Gonzales called at the home of Diego Betancourt and killed him as he lay on a sick bed. The soldiers then assaulted and killed his seventeen-year-old daughter. A daughter fifteen years old ran to the woods. She was captured and her legs cut off with a machete.

AUTONOMY IN PUERTO RICO.

Inauguration of the Plan Observed with Manifestations of Joy.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Official reports indicate that the autonomy scheme projected for Puerto Rico has been put into successful operation. This is interesting mainly because of resemblance between the project and the plan which it is now sought to put into play in Cuba. The news came in the shape of the following report given out at the State Department:

"A dispatch from the United States Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, states that the inauguration of the Cabinet and the ceremony of declaring autonomy in effect in that island occurred on the 11th ult. He says the whole day was one of great manifestation of joy and the whole population seemed to be happy over the thought that 'home rule' at last had been granted to Puerto Rico."

To Make Shells for Projectiles.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 9.—The New Era Metal Company, recently formed at Garwood, will begin soon to manufacture shells for projectiles for the Government. The news concerning the new industry has been kept very quiet. A large force of men will be put to work at an early date.

CUBAN RELIEF SUPPLIES.

Counsel for the Junta Explains Their Scope and Purpose.

The objections urged in some quarters against the sending of supplies by the United States to the suffering Cuban families on the ground that the insurgents were being encouraged and aided by the contributions, was yesterday commented upon by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta. Mr. Rubens said:

"It is not generally understood that the supplies sent from this country to Cuba are not distributed to the Cuban insurgents, but to the rural population, which by Weyler's edict were driven from the country and concentrated in the towns. They were left without any means to procure food, and when Weyler left over 200,000 of these people had already been starved to death.

"Blanco came, promising revocation of the decree, and stating that he would allow the reconcentrados liberty to go back to the fields, where they could easily and quickly raise sufficient food to save themselves and those dependent on them. He even went so far as to order $100,000 to be distributed for their relief, but this gift was coupled with the condition that, in case of necessities of Spanish troops, the latter were to receive relief in preference to the reconcentrados, an official acknowledgment of semi-starvation among the Spanish soldiery in certain districts.

"In reality Blanco has given no relief. He has refused to allow the people to return in peace to their homes, and little or no part of the $100,000 reached the reconcentrados. Thousands were dying daily.

"By accepting the proffered relief from this country Spain has acknowledged her utter inability to cope with the horrible state of affairs she herself has brought about, and by this acceptance she has virtually acknowledged a right of American intervention in Cuban affairs."

The Lake Shore Limited.
Afternoon 24-hour train to Chicago via New York Central-Lake Shore Route. Leaves New York 5:00 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

DEFENSE MEASURE A LAW

Bill Providing $50,000,000 Passed Unanimously by the Senate and Signed by the President.

NOT A WORD OF OPPOSITION

The Extraordinary Appropriation Disposed of by the Senate Without Discussion, Seventy-six Senators Voting "Yea."

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon signed the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the National defense, and it became a law.

Mr. McKinney, the Enrolling Clerk of the House, in anticipation of the passage of the bill by the Senate to-day, had the bill printed on parchment yesterday ready for enrollment, but it was not anticipated that the bill would be passed by the Senate without debate. The parchment copy therefore was still at the Government Printing Office when the bill passed the Senate, and was returned to the House. Mr. McKinney, as soon as he learned of the action of the Senate, telephoned the Government Printing Office to hurry the bill to the House by special mounted messenger. The enrolled bill was signed by Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart, and was then transmitted to the White House by special messenger. The Vice President will announce to the Senate that he has signed the bill when the Senate meets to-morrow. There are precedents for this procedure, although it is unusual.

The vote by which the measure was passed by the Senate was unanimous, seventy-six Senators voting "yea." Not only did every Senator present register his vote in favor of the bill, but for every absent member the authoritative announcement was made that if he were present he would vote yea. From the time the bill was presented to the Senate by Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine,) until it was passed, not an inharmonious note was sounded. Party lines were swept aside. In the general outburst of patriotic feeling, pairs were broken, every Senator being anxious to register his vote on the measure.

Passed in Twelve Minutes.

It was 12:13 o'clock when Mr. Hale reported the bill to the Senate and asked that it be placed on its passage. The members of the Committee on Appropriations had previously effected an arrangement whereby there would be no debate on the bill, and twelve minutes after the bill was reported to the Senate the Vice President announced its unanimous passage. The work was accomplished so quickly that most of the people who crowded the galleries scarcely realized that the measure, so far as Congress was concerned, had become a law.

Some of the spectators grasped the meaning of the Senate's action, and when the announcement of the vote was made a murmur of applause ran through the galleries. The members of the Senate, however, maintained a dignified silence.

The expectation that there would be a discussion of the bill similar to that in the House yesterday attracted a throng of spectators, and long before 12 o'clock the public and reserve galleries were filled. In the corridors outside were long lines of people anxious to secure admission to witness a session of the Senate that in its consequences, if not in its actual proceedings, gave promise of being momentous.

On the floor of the Senate the attendance was unusually large when the Vice President's gavel fell calling the body to order. Nearly all of the members of the Appropriations Committee, including the Chairman, Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) and of the Foreign Relations Committee, including the Chairman, Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) were in their seats. In addition several members and officers of the House were in the chamber.

Unanimous Vote Recorded.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Hale of the Appropriations Committee quietly rose and said: "I report from the Committee on Appropriations without amendment an act to supply urgent deficiencies for the current year and for other purposes, and I ask that it be placed on its passage."

The bill, which was the measure appropriating $50,183,000, of which $50,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the President for the National defense, was then, amid an intense silence, read in full. At the conclusion of the reading, there being no amendment to the bill, it was placed on its passage.

Mr. Hale asked that the yeas and nays be called, and such unanimity as the roll call developed was as unusual as it was significant. Within twenty-five minutes after the Senate had convened the roll call had been completed and the Vice President had announced that the bill was passed, seventy-six Senators voting in the affirmative and not one in the negative.

As the Vice President made his announcement a slight ripple of applause ran through the galleries, but the members of the Senate remained calm, representing the enthusiasm which it was evident a great majority of them felt.

During the roll call it was announced authoritatively for every absent Senator that if he were present he would vote yea.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) in making this announcement for Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) said: "My colleague is unavoidably detained from the Senate, but if he were present he would vote yea."

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) suggested, sotto voce, that Mr. Thurston might vote in Havana, (where Mr. Thurston now is,) and the sally created a laugh among those near by.

When Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) made a similar announcement for Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) he said: "My senior partner, if he were here"—and then, catching himself, joined good naturedly in the general laugh which followed.

TO OBTAIN WARSHIPS FIRST.

After They Have Been Bought, Modern Rifles Enough to Arm 500,000 Men Will Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—While the matter has been considered it can be stated that the National defense fund of $50,000,000 has not yet been allotted among the various branches of the Government service. Each of these had prepared roughly and tentatively an estimate of the funds it could dispose of to advantage, but upon looking over the ground, the President concluded that it would be well perhaps to avoid making the allotment until the necessity became apparent. The reason back of this is that the sum that can be profitably spent for warships cannot even be guessed at with any approximation to accuracy just now. As the ships are to be first choice in the steps for defenses, until their cost is ascertained it is not possible to divide the remainder of the appropriation among the other branches of the military and naval services.

The Secretary of the Navy is making every effort to secure from our naval attachés and diplomatic officers abroad all information obtainable respecting the number of ships building, their price, and other data. This does not necessarily interfere with the execution of the plans confided to Commander Brownson, who sailed for Southampton to-day, but rather promises to assist him materially in making speed with his inquiries. Up to this moment not only has the United States Government bought no warship, but it has not even secured an option on one. There are many applications coming to the department from persons and firms who desire to sell ships to the Government, but in most of these cases one of two fatal obstacles is encountered to the consummation of the sale: Either the craft offered is not suitable for naval needs, or the date of possible completion is so distant—from three months [illegible] Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, [illegible] that he had received no information as to the reported negotiations for the purchase of Brazilian warships now in course of construction in foreign yards. In other official quarters the impression is growing that there is better prospect of securing ships now building for Argentina and Chile. Brazil has been active [illegible] in building up her navy, and [illegible] as to her willingness to part with [illegible] of the ships building for her. These include two iron-clads building at the Armstrong yards; two iron-clads at La Seine, France, and three torpedo boat catchers at Stettin, Germany. Considerable payments have been made on these, and they have become largely the property of Brazil. It is claimed, however, that the report of a treaty between Brazil and Chile which would prevent either from selling a ship unless the other sold at the same time is erroneous.

There is little difficulty experienced in securing tenders of war material, such as shot and shell and powder, and the Navy Department has almost assured itself of an abundant supply of certain kinds of smokeless powder abroad at short notice. The officials of the department are in daily correspondence by mail and telegraph with agents of ammunition houses, and besides are now fully acquainted with the plans of domestic powder makers for enlarging their plants to meet an emergency. The representatives of the armor-making firms are in consultation with the department steadily, generally relative to the supply of gun forgings and such material for use in the gunshops here and at Watervliet, but the question of armor is receiving little attention, as the armor makers report that they cannot undertake by any known agency to turn out such armor as would be required for a modern battleship in less than seven months, for the reason that tempering and face hardening cannot be hastened without destroying the value of the armor. Thus it has been demonstrated to the Navy Department that it will not be possible to make the armor for the three battleships now building at Newport News, at Cramps' and at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco in time to render these ships available for any emergency that may arise this year.

Fitting Out the Big Cruisers.

In the Navy Department to-day the officials were devoting their attention largely to the fitting out of the triple-screw cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia. Thanks to the ability with which the officers of the Navigation Bureau have carried out the plans formed by Secretary Long last Fall for the creation of a reserve list of naval vessels, both of these fine ships are in excellent condition and can go into service in an incredibly short space of time compared with the period that would have been consumed had they been put out of commission, as was the practice whenever it was not found expedient to keep them in active service. While lying in reserve at League Island they have been in fresh water, and so have not accumulated a crop of barnacles or retarding marine vegetation. Both ships have been under command of one Captain, who, with a small force of engineers and machinists, has managed to keep their machinery in thorough order, and by working the engines at intervals has made it possible to get up steam at short notice and get away. As to the destination of the two flyers, it is said at the Navigation Bureau this morning that that point has not been settled. These ships were designed especially as commerce destroyers. The first one launched, the Columbia, was nicknamed "The Pirate" long before the Navy Department could formally attach a name to the ship. They are not calculated to fight warships, and owing to their light batteries would make a sorry showing against anything that carried guns heavier than six-inch calibre, provided they were cornered and prevented from flight, which would be their strong point in such a case. But for running down a fleet of merchantmen, and probably for looking after such merchant vessels as might be pressed into a navy from the auxiliary lists, they would be of inestimable value.

Nucleus of a Flying Squadron.

That is why there has been so much talk among the naval officers of using them as the nucleus of a flying squadron, but it is idle to suppose that such unprotected ships with light batteries could be used to bombard ports were there might be any guns mounted. It is likely that the two vessels will go to Hampton Roads as soon as they are fitted out and manned, which is expected to be about the 15th inst., according to the dates upon which the officers are ordered to report. It is desirable to get them down the Delaware safely without undue haste, and at Hampton Roads they would be ready for quick work. There they will meet the Brooklyn.

Admiral Sicard has been authorized to enlist suitable men for the navy at Key West if he can find the material. He reported that he had received some applications from machinists and seamen, and power was immediately given him to take the men. The department is still striving vigorously to secure machinists, especially men who know how to run stationary engines. These men can be quickly taught how to run marine engines, and require little other training to make them valuable aboard ship.

The War Department is arranging to secure a large supply of the most modern rifles, sufficient in time of emergency to arm a force of 500,000 men. The need of these modern guns has long been apparent, but Congress has not shown a disposition to supply any reserve of rifles for use by a volunteer force in time of emergency. Now, however, an adequate supply of the most effective rifles will be among the first uses to which the War Department will put its share of the defense fund.

American Rifle May Be Adopted.

It was stated by high officials of the department to-day that no board was necessary to inquire into the merits of the various guns on the market, but that the department would turn to the best sources of supply. These, it is said, are ample within the United States to turn out rifles of the most approved pattern as fast as the Government wants them. It is not unlikely, however, that the demand will require the army to turn from the Krag-Jorgensen rifle now in use and adopt in part at least one of the American-made guns. Gen. Miles strongly favors the "straight pull gun." It is of American make and has been adopted by the British Government as the standard arm, a million being now in the hands of British soldiers. Gen. Miles recommended its adoption eighteen years ago, when a member of a board for the choice of a rifle. He continues his advocacy of it, and in view of his ranking position in the army his view will have much weight.

This gun is used by the United States Navy, and this is being urged as another point in its favor, as the reserve supply would be available for either branch of the Government service. The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has control of the letting of contracts for rifles, small arms, &c. The officials of the bureau observe great reticence, feeling that the publication of what they are doing would prejudice the interests of the Government. But the closing of contracts is at most a question of time, for the heads of the department are agreed that these supplies are the first to be secured.

Like attention is being given to supplies of powder, cartridges, &c., for the army. Those in authority say orders can be filled without delay, and that about the only branch of ordnance on which the facilities are not fully up to an emergency demand are those for heavy fortification guns.

COMMANDER BROWNSON TALKS.

The Government's Agent for the Inspection of Salable Foreign Warships Sails on the St. Paul.

Commander W. H. Brownson, who has been chosen by the Navy Department to act for the United States in the inspection and selection for purchase, if circumstances require, the warships of foreign powers now on the market, left for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul.

He had as fellow-passengers Charles H. Cramp, the head of the Philadelphia shipbuilding firm; George C. Thayer of the same firm, and Col. A. E. Bates, the Attaché of the United States Embassy in London. Commander Brownson insisted that he was going on his mission alone, and that he did not know what Mr. Cramp's plans were. Mr. Cramp refused to disclose the object of his visit abroad.

"I am going to England," said the naval officer, "under orders direct from the Navy Department, and not from the President. My mission is to prepare for the exigencies of the situation and to see what can be bought and what can be done in case of war, the possibilities of which, by the way, I consider very remote. I may be absent a month, and perhaps longer. I expect to remain two weeks in London.

"I can't tell where I shall go after leaving England. I may find it necessary to visit different cities both in England and on the Continent. I am going over with a def[illegible] what extent [illegible] your [illegible]

"I certainly am not going now for my health," was the reply.

Commander Brownson would not answer directly whether he would visit the yards of Yarrow, the builder of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, but, continuing on the subject of war preparations, he said:

"The way to avoid war is to be prepared for it. If we had twenty battleships, war would be impossible, and if we had ten, it would be improbable."

The attention of Commander Brownson was called to the published interview with Charles H. Cramp, in which the latter is reported to have said that all the talk about the necessity of buying foreign warships had originated from a syndicate composed of Americans and an English shipbuilding concern desirous of taking advantage of the war scare to sell out-of-date ships at inflated prices. Commander Brownson said:

"You can rest assured that no old trash will be sold to me."

THE ELLIDE NOT OFFERED.

Designer Mosher, However, Wants to Sell a Torpedo Boat.

The report that the Navy Department has entered into negotiations with E. Burgess Warren, for the purchase of his fast steam yacht, Ellide, was denied yesterday afternoon, by Charles D. Mosher, the designer of the craft, whose trip to Washington and subsequent interview with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, was the cause of the rumor.

Designer Mosher, at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, filed sketches of what the Ellide might be as an armored craft, together with plans of her construction, at the Bureau of Naval Intelligence at Washington, on last Wednesday. He said it was possible that the Ellide might be bought by the Government, but fixed no price for her. Mr. Warren, owner of the Ellide, is in Southern Florida, and, up to the present time, has made no offer of his boat to the Government, nor is he aware that her plans are on file in Washington. The boat now is at Nyack, having new boilers put in.

The business which took Mr. Mosher to Washington was the sale of a torpedo boat, designed by himself for Charles R. Flint of this city, for a South American Government. The proposition to sell this boat to the Government was made on Thursday last. She is one hundred and thirty-five feet over all, thirteen and a half feet beam, four feet draught, seventy-five tons displacement, and a guaranteed speed of thirty-one knots. She has coal bunker capacity to cross the Atlantic. His offer is under consideration.

VIEWS OF LONDON PAPERS.

Warm Words of Sympathy from The Daily Chronicle—What Pauncefote Said to the President.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial this morning on the Cuban situation, describes President McKinley's action throughout the crisis as "a model of statesmanship." It declares that the action of the Washington Government in connection with the Maine disaster deserves the highest recognition.

"There is every indication," says The Daily Chronicle, "that the United States are preparing for the inevitable struggle. Soon it will be necessary for Great Britain to show on which side its sympathies lie."

Arguing at considerable length upon the "unselfishness of America's motives in desiring to put an end to the hell upon earth in Cuba" and insisting that "America has a better right to interfere than has been put forward as a justification in two out of every three wars in history," The Chronicle says:

"We hope Great Britain will not only go as far officially as the furthest limits of international law permit, but that public opinion will declare itself openly, unmistakably, and in the teeth of all Europe, if necessary, as sympathizing heartily with the motives impelling America at last to take a step so natural and yet one she has so long hesitated to take.

"At the same time we wish it were possible to persuade Spain, even at the eleventh hour, that her honor and Cuba might be saved by the recognition of inevitable facts. To bid Cuba be free would be a hard task; but it would be the safest and most dignified course."

The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"While crediting the United States with the generous error of giving the world a noble example of sacrifice for peace by unpreparedness for war, we are glad to see that they have shown themselves wise in time."

The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle denies that Sir Julian Pauncefote, when calling on President McKinley on Tuesday, offered Great Britain's mediation in the Cuban affair, or asked the support of the United States for British policy in the Far East.

"Sir Julian," says the correspondent, "conveyed to President McKinley informally the Queen's personal satisfaction at his conservative course and an expression of her sympathy with the efforts to relieve starvation in Cuba and of her hope that the amelioration of the condition of Cuba would be achieved without war."

TO CONNECT FORTIFICATIONS.

Chief Signal Officer A. W. Greely Urges an Appropriation for Harbor Cables.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has written the following letter to the Secretary of War, who has forwarded it to Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations:

To the Honorable, the Secretary of War:

Sir: The estimate of $20,000 for cables to connect electrically the fortifications in the harbors of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia has been omitted in the Sundry Civil bill, as reported by the House of Representatives. The Chief Signal Officer would be derelict in his duty did he not call the attention of the Honorable, the Secretary of War, to the necessity of urging upon the Senate such an appropriation. For seven consecutive years the Chief Signal Officer has unavailingly recommended the importance of this matter, reciting the fact that some of our most important defenses can only be reached by messenger.

The destruction of the military cables between Alcatraz, Angel Islands, and the mainland long since left the fortifications in San Francisco Harbor isolated and entirely unconnected electrically, and Fort Warren in Boston Harbor is also without reach by telephone or telegraph. In New York Harbor it is true that several posts can communicate with each other over circuitous commercial routes, but such complicated methods, inadequate in peace even, would inevitably break down in case of actual hostilities.

These estimates have been recommended both by you and former Secretaries of War, have been repeatedly urged as military necessities by the commanding Generals of the departments affected, and have been heartily approved by the commanding Generals of the army.

Never more than to-day have time and co-operation been more potent elements of strength, whether in the industries of peace or the art of war. In the business world the most acute minds of the century are applying themselves to the development of speedy and increased communication, especially through electrical devices, and the failure of any country to utilize in this direction the highest inventive skill must materially lessen its chance of success in war. In every other country of the world, the entire system of harbor defense for each port is connected electrically, so that not only are intercommunication and the transmission of orders constantly maintained, but the fire control and the direction of the defense rest under one master mind.

It must seem hardly credible to either business men or to experts that Congress, after authorizing a system of coast defenses to cost millions of dollars, should for years refuse to connect the military forts around the great cities of New York, Boston, and San Francisco, either electrically or telephonically. In critical emergencies, such as arise in all defenses, military operations at those points would, under existing conditions, be necessarily conducted without concert or unison, thus needlessly jeopardizing lives by the thousands and property to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The present situation is parallel to that which would exist if our great cities, after spending tens of thousands of dollars in thoroughly establishing a fire department, should refuse to install therewith an electrical signal system, or insist that alarms of fire should be sent either by messengers or by the nearest commercial telegraph line.

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

Proposed National Militia Law.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Marsh bill to promote the efficiency of the National Militia was reported to the House to-day with several minor amendments.

The bill is the product of a thorough study of the National Guard and its use in time of need by either State or Federal authority. It repeals all the obsolete provisions of the original enactment of 1792 still in force, and rids the general militia law of much verbiage.

For disobeying the call of the President the offender is made subject to a court-martial. Old and unserviceable material used by the militia is allowed to be turned in by the States and credited at their value.

Notice.

So many requests have been made for the privilege of seeing the memorial window, "River of the Water of Life," designed by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, privately exhibited last Wednesday and Thursday, that we have secured permission to retain it until Saturday of this week. We will therefore be glad to show it to those interested on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tiffany Studios,
333 Fourth Ave., New York.

NEWPORT READY FOR ATTACK.

Three Ten-inch Rifles Arrive and Naval Reserves Are Drilled for the Work of Defense.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 9.—The three ten-inch rifles for Dutch Island, which are intended to guard the west passage of Narragansett Bay as well as the approach to Newport Harbor, have arrived from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook and are now being mounted on the disappearing gun carriages there under the direction of Ordnance Bureau officers and men from Fort Adams.

Large lighters containing shell powder and fuses have also been landed there, and in a few days the guns will be ready for service.

At this island is also one of the new torpedo casemates, well stocked with submarine mines and fish torpedo apparatus, which is to be used with a sister torpedo casemate at Fort Adams in the defense of the harbor and bay.

The mortar gun battery at Fort Adams has had its magazines and shell compartments filled, and the arrival of the mortar guns and their carriages is hourly expected.

Additional ammunition of all kinds has been received by the ordnance officer at Fort Adams, and several more carloads are now on the way.

The fort and the approaches leading up to the entrance to the harbor, in case of trouble, would be held by the troops at Fort Adams, who number over 400 men, and by the State militia, numbering 1,700 men, which Gov. Elisha Dyer has in excellent condition and well equipped.

Three divisions of the Naval Reserves would be utilized for signal, construction, and torpedo work about the bay and harbor.

Commander William McCarty Little, who commands the Rhode Island Naval Reserves and who is himself a retired officer, has for some time devoted much time and thought to what the reserves would do in case of the harbor being attacked, and the reserves are being drilled for the work.

Newport within the next seven days will be well prepared for an attack, in fact much better than many other seaports.

It appears rather strange to the casual observers here who are watching the activity of the War and Navy Departments that ten skilled machinists should at this time be discharged from the torpedo station for the want of sufficient work to keep them employed, but such is the case, and the order was executed by Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, in charge of the station.

It has taken some years to collect and educate these machinists in the special ordnance work that is done at the torpedo station, and the loss of the valuable services of these mechanics would be severely felt at the torpedo station should a rush order be sent here for fuzes and primers, although there is a large supply of these munitions of war on hand, as well as of guncotton. The gun factory, however, is running on regular time.

A CALL FOR NAVY RECRUITS.

Placards Posted in the Post Office Attract Much Attention.

Many persons gathered about the pillars in the Post Office yesterday to read the placards placed there calling for recruits for the navy. The placing of these calls in the Post Office is an unusual procedure, and an old employe of the department said it was the first time he had seen them displayed there since the war of the rebellion.

The notices ask men to enlist as first and second-class machinists. Candidates with no experience with marine engines will be entered as second-class machinists at $40 a month, and those with one year's experience as first-class machinists at $55 a month.

A call is also made for first-class firemen at $35 a month, and second-class firemen at $30 a month, as well as for seamen and ordinary seamen at $24 and $19 a month respectively.

WORK AT WILLETS POINT.

Torpedoes Said to Have Been Laid Near Fort Schuyler.

These are very busy times at Willets Point, on the Sound, where the United States Engineers are stationed. During the last few nights the little steamer Dine has been out in the Sound until late at night, and it is reported that torpedoes have been laid from Willets Point to Fort Schuyler.

Orders have been received at Willets Point to prepare for shipment material for torpedoes, including several tons of explosives, eleven drums of single conducting cable, four drums of multiple cable, five 1,000-pound anchors, wire cable for moorings, and shackles for attaching torpedoes to their moorings. On each drum there are five miles of single conducting cable, and the total weight of all the drums to be sent is nearly fifty tons. The shipment will be made by the steamer Gen. Meigs, which will bring them to Manhattan, where they will be transferred to Government boats and eventually, it is reported, will be sent South.

Willets Point in addition has supplied several forts in this vicinity with the necessary supplies for submarine mines.

COL. GREENE AS A BRIGADIER.

War Department Said to Have Selected Him in Event of War.

It was reported last night that the War Department had selected Col. Francis V. Greene, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, to command a brigade in the event of war with Spain. This announcement, while in one way creating much satisfaction over the honor shown, was received with considerable regret by the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, whose disappointment arises from the fact that they would like to serve under Col. Greene in case of hostilities. This announcement is of special interest because of the fact that only last week Col. Greene was defeated for the office of Brigadier General of the First Brigade.

It was also announced in National Guard circles last night that Lieut. W. L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, commanded by Capt. David Wilson, would probably organize a new battery. This does not imply a split in the Second Battery, but simply that it is held to be desirable to increase the artillery arm of the First Brigade in case of active service. Lieut. Flanagan is a member of the brewing firm of Flanagan & Nay.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MONUMENT.

Movement to Have Them Contribute for a Shaft Started in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Pittsburg school children are to lead a monument movement for the sailors of the Maine who are buried in Havana. Pennies are to be contributed by every scholar, and in this way sufficient funds are to be collected for the erection of a shaft in the Havana cemetery where the dead lie.

The Central Board of Education in this city has taken the matter up, and will confer with the educational boards of other cities. It is proposed to have every child in the public schools of the country contribute one penny for this purpose. This money will be turned over to a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, the said commission to have full power to carry into execution the erection of the monument.

A Triumph of American Genius.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

[illegible]

He May Demand Indemnity for the Maine and Ask Spain to End the War at Once.

HIS INTENTIONS NOT KNOWN

Senators Close to the Administration Predict that It Will Settle the Whole Cuban Question at One Stroke.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Just when the President will take a new step in the direction of peace for the Cubans, and what that step will be, possibly no one besides himself and Assistant Secretary of State Day knows. Diligent and careful inquiry makes it plain that the Cabinet, excepting possibly Secretary Long, is not fully acquainted with the President's plans. Assistant Secretary Day's closest acquaintances get the impression, by putting together many of his very brief and guarded utterances, that the President has not developed his course fully. Desiring to keep it secret, he has not communicated it to the Cabinet; for while the members of that circle might be resolved to regard strictly the confidence reposed in them, the President knows that it is better for them to have nothing to tell than to be overburdened with information that might be allowed to slip out inadvertently.

Secretary Sherman does not know the President's policy. He does keep some sort of track of the affairs of the United States and Spain, and occasionally he learns something that he presently repeats, presumably without any intention to cause embarrassment. A few days ago, for instance, he declared that the Government would ask for indemnity for the loss of the Maine, if it was ascertained that the loss was caused by any lack of care on the part of the Spanish authorities in guarding the vessel. That is believed to be true only in part as representing the intentions of the Administration.

Opinions of Two Senators.

The opinions of two Senators who are warm friends of the Administration are interesting, although they are based upon conjecture as well as information. One of these Senators said to-day that he was convinced that the President would make known his policy toward Cuba at the same time that he took action upon the report of the naval board of inquiry. It was the conviction of this Senator that the board would report that the Maine was destroyed by an agency outside the vessel, and that the explosive that destroyed her was constructed as a Government work.

The ground for asking an indemnity, this Senator said, would be sufficient. He expected that the President would couple his request for indemnity with a complaint that the disaster, if it were to be described as an accident, perhaps committed by some miscreant having access to Government stores of explosives or Government mines, was but another illustration of the inability or unwillingness of the Spanish to control in Cuba, and additional proof of the hopelessness of Spanish effort to restore peace to the island.

"When the Spanish refuse or decline to entertain our request for immediate indemnity for the Maine," said the other Senator, "I believe the President will send the fleet now at Key West over to Havana to enforce the payment of the indemnity called for. And it must be assumed that it will be done soon, unless the long-deferred promise to stop the war of extermination is to be deferred until the extermination of the Cubans is completed. Postponement beyond the next month will bring the rainy season, and with it an extension of time to the Spanish to continue their starvation programme, helped out by the yellow fever, which will scourge the island unless the methods of merciful and civilized nations are introduced at once to save the lives of thousands.

Necessary to Act Quickly.

"If our fleet and army are to be used in Cuba, to maintain any demand that may be contemplated to settle the question of responsibility for the loss of the Maine and the fate of the Cubans at one time, it is well known to the President that they must operate soon and quickly. My own impression about what we could accomplish in Cuba is only that formed after consultation with army and navy officers. The oldest men in those branches of the service believe that such a demonstration as the President is now empowered to make would bring the war in Cuba to a close without much fighting, if any.

"The area of territory held by the Spanish is small. The army of Spain is ill fed, poorly paid, the oldest and youngest of conscripts, without heart in the work they have been brought across the sea to do. My belief is that when tested the Government in Cuba by Spain would be found to be without strength and ready to collapse at a formidable menace or a blow.

"It is inconceivable to me that the President can contemplate a course that will subject the whole country to the disturbance that will be kept up all Summer if Spain is permitted to have another rainy season in which to starve out and discourage the oppressed people of the island. We who do not want war, but peace, believe that war may be averted and peace secured for Cuba, with independence, by the exercise of such powers as the President has without asking Congress for the authority to begin a war."

These views, given without the names of their authors, are held by many Senators and Representatives. At the departments the belief is strengthening that in some way the President will communicate his message to Spain about the finding in the Maine case, and his expectations touching the termination of the war and Spanish oppression of the helpless people at one time.

TO RAISE A DEFENSE FUND.

Francis C. Moore Offers President McKinley a Loan Without Interest, and Asks for Followers.

Francis C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, at 46 Cedar Street, sent a letter yesterday to President McKinley offering a suggestion on raising a fund for the National defense. Mr. Moore says he stands ready to send President McKinley his check for $1,000 as a loan, without interest, to be repaid at the Government's convenience, or not at all.

"Where are the 99,999?" he asks. If his suggestion is made known to these others, he believes one hundred millions will be forthcoming within a week. "Let us teach the nations of Europe," he says, "and its money lenders and usurers, that our Government can borrow of us in the hour of its need, without interest."

The letter sent to the President was as follows:

I stand ready to send you my check for one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) payable to your order, as a loan to the Government, without interest, to be repaid at its convenience, or not at all, to be used by you in your discretion for the National defense.

There are 100,000 men in the country richer than I am, and if each of them will do likewise, you will have $100,000,000 in cash to be used without restrictions or conditions; and Spain will have a significant object lesson of a united Nation of loyal and self-sacrificing citizens supporting a discreet and vigorous Executive, which will be more potential than battleships to admonish her that peace is desirable and that war would be a mistake.

We have only one life to live, and only one country to love, and I would rather have my name on your receipt for this fund, so far as my memory and posterity are concerned, than to have it carved on the proudest monument money could buy.

Volunteer Reserve Plan Favored.

Word was received in New York yesterday from William D'H. Washington that he discussed Tuesday with President McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, and Gen. Miles the formation of "The National Reserves," and that the plan was favorably received by the three officials, who requested Mr. Washington to remain in the capital for another conference. The proposition urges the formation of a volunteer organization for service when called out by the President or the Governor of a State or Territory in which they reside in case of foreign war or invasion.

Sympathy for Us at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 1.—The Hawaiian Legislature has adopted a joint resolution expressing its deep and earnest sympathy to the United States in the great loss of life caused by the destruction of the cruiser Maine in the harbor of Havana on Feb. 15 and, at the suggestion of Senator Mc[illegible], the flag over the Executive Building was placed at half-mast as a mark of

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THEY SAW THE EXPLOSION

Officers on the City of Washington Arrive and Tell of the Maine Disaster.

MANY CALL IT TREACHERY

The Steamship Was Within Two Hundred Yards of the Maine, and Some of the Men Were Looking Directly at the Battleship.

The Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which was lying in Havana Harbor on the night of Feb. 15, when the battleship Maine was blown up, reached here yesterday afternoon. This is the first visit of the vessel to this port since the time of the disaster, when her officers and crew saved thirty-three of the crew of the Maine.

The City of Washington was lying within 200 yards of the ill-fated battleship when the explosion occurred, and was peppered with flying débris. Several of the crew were actually looking at the Maine when the first explosion came.

Capt. Frank Stevens of the City of Washington and First Officer Cornell have both been examined before the board of inquiry at Havana, and were chary about venturing any opinion as to the probable cause of the disaster, but all gave their experiences during that awful evening.

"The evening was fine, but dark," said Capt. Stevens, "and many of our passengers were up on deck. At a little after 9 o'clock there was the rumble of an explosion and the Maine seemed to leap into the air. The first report was instantly followed by a second and louder explosion, and the air became filled with missiles of all kinds, and bits of cement, iron and pipe rattled down on our decks, doing considerable damage.

The Lifeboats Sent Out.

"As soon as the nature of the disaster became known I ordered the starboard boats lowered away. Boats Nos. 2 and 6 had holes stove in them by the falling débris, but three lifeboats were found uninjured, and these were quickly got away. Our boats picked up thirty-three of the men, and the Captain and his officers came on board in the gig. Twelve of the men were very badly injured, and the saloon was at once turned into a hospital. All of us worked all night with them, and the passengers kindly gave of their clothing to dress the almost nude survivors.

"The Maine began to burn after the explosion, and up to midnight single explosions came from time to time from the wreck. We feared the fire would reach the vessel's after magazines, and we changed our position from within 200 yards of the Maine to a mile."

Capt. Stevens added, significantly, that it was well that there was one American vessel in the harbor when the disaster occurred.

The assistant purser of the City of Washington tells a graphic story of the explosion.

"I was sitting out on deck a little after 9 o'clock on that Tuesday evening," said he, "talking to one of my shipmates. We were sitting directly facing the Maine, which was about 200 yards away, just forward of our starboard beam. The men on the Maine had been singing and playing on musical instruments a few minutes before, and their bugles had just sounded the call to 'pipe down.'"

Describes the Explosion.

"We happened to be looking directly at the vessel, discussing her lines, when before I even heard a sound the forward part of the vessel rose bodily out of the water. As I heard the deep rumble of the first explosion I could see her keel for fully forty feet abaft her bow. At that instant followed the deafening sound of the second explosion, and the vessel seemed to settle back in pieces.

"For a fraction of a second there seemed a dead silence, then I heard the cries of the men, seemingly on every side, and at the same instant pieces of cement and iron began to rain on our decks. A piece of an unexploded shell tore a hole in one of our boats and a piece of three-inch pipe passed through the oiler's room. None of our people were hurt, however, and we immediately began the work of rescue.

"The boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. were quickly lowered, too, and rescued many of the sailors. When the work of rescue was finished we had thirty-three men on board, and all the officers. Many of these had been taken aboard the Spanish cruiser, but had absolutely refused to stay there. Only those who were unconscious or helpless were kept aboard her that night. I passed around among the injured that night with the ship's surgeon, and the men without exception denounced the Spanish as the perpetrators of the outrage. While the officers and men helped in the work of rescue, she did not half mast her flag until noon the following day. Some Spanish merchantmen waited until late in the afternoon, while vessels of every other nationality half masted at sunrise Wednesday morning."

The Second Officer's Story.

Second Officer Sullivan of the City of Washington said: "I was sitting on the forward skylight talking to the third officer. The night was dark, and we were just commenting on the fact that the American naval officers were not making friends with the Spaniards very fast, when there was the sound of an explosion. The third officer said, 'Hear that salute?' and then the second explosion came. I put my hands to my ears and stood fascinated for an instant as the flames and pieces of wood and iron shot up high into the air.

"The shock was so terrific that I thought at first our own vessel had blown up. Then I realized the situation and made for the boats. We lowered the first officer's boat into the water before we found that it had been disabled by a piece of falling cement. But we finally got to work, and my boat took twelve men from the deck of the battleship." When asked whether he thought the Maine had been blown up by the Spaniards, the voice of the officer hardened as he said:

"Well, I'm American enough to wish that I could go down there right now and get at them."

Chief Officer Cornell told about the same story as Sullivan, as did also several other members of the steamer's crew. The prevailing opinion among them is that the explosion was the result of treachery.

A passenger on the City of Washington, well known in this city, but who would not permit his name to be used, stated that from what he had learned in the Havana cafés the Spanish officials there, anticipating that the Board of Inquiry will find that the Maine was blown up from without, are ready with a plan of action. It has been argued that several Cubans are soon to be arrested and on perjured testimony convicted of blowing up the vessel. These men will be promptly shot or turned over to this Government for punishment.

MAINE SURVIVORS ARRIVE.

Five Men from the Ill-Fated Battleship Reach New York and Are Warmly Received.

Five survivors of the wrecked battleship Maine arrived yesterday from Key West on the Mallory Line steamer Lampasas. The men are John B. Load, Master at Arms, third class; George Schwartz, ship's cook; Daniel G. Toppin, wardroom cook; K. Kushido, junior officers' steward, and Fusiano Awo, junior officers' cook.

The men all had narrow escapes from death in the explosion, but beyond slight bruises and abrasions escaped injury. They have been drafted to the receiving ship Vermont for service on whatever vessel may need their services.

The men met an enthusiastic reception [illegible] when [illegible] came up the river at 9:15 o'clock [illegible] of men and some women ran down on the piers anxious to get a look at the survivors. The sailors were grouped on the forward deck, and while the vessel was being warped into the dock, hats and handkerchiefs by the score were waved at them.

The men showed no traces of worry brought about by the catastrophe which they had survived. They were bronzed by the tropical suns, but seemed in perfect health, and every man looked every inch a sailor, and with a sailor's modesty scurried around to the opposite side of the vessel when a bevy of women fluttered handkerchiefs in their direction.

As the sailors came out on South Street three rousing cheers went up, and the men were half smothered by those eager to congratulate them on their safe arrival. With Load, the Master at Arms, at their head, they fairly fought their way through the crowd, and into the Fulton Ferryhouse.

Even there they did not escape, for several hundred persons took passage on the ferryboat for no other reason than to hear what the quintette might have to say regarding the explosion. In this respect, however, they were entirely disappointed.

Load, the leader of the party, when pressed to tell the story of the disaster, said:

"We have been ordered here to the navy yard, and beyond this we do not know where we will go. We've come up to get another ship to go down in. I guess that's all. We are not under oath, but we have been ordered not to talk by Capt. Sigsbee, and I, for one, won't talk. You may as well talk to a dumb man."

Toppin was slightly more communicative, but said he really didn't know how the explosion happened.

"I was sleeping on the after part of the superstructure deck," said he, "at least, I suppose I was asleep, for the first thing I knew was that some one was pulling me into a boat from the water. Beyond a slight strain of the left shoulder I was unhurt.

"But I'll never forget what I saw and heard for a few minutes after I was saved. It was simply like hell with the yells and groans and heat. It's a lucky thing I was on the superstructure deck or I would not be here now. Not more than twelve men who were sleeping between decks ever got out."

Schwartz refused to open his mouth concerning the explosion, or any of his experiences. The two little Japs also kept perfectly mute when questioned. Awo, according to Toppin, was sleeping on the Maine's superstructure deck, almost directly over where the explosion occurred. He did not receive a scratch.

The men, of course, lost everything they owned, but had been supplied with uniforms at Key West. They looked clean and smart yesterday as they swung down Sands Street toward the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but their baggage was light.

Each man carried simply a blanket rolled up. Their arrival was not expected by the residents in the neighborhood of the navy yard, and there was therefore no demonstration, but several old friends ran out to greet them as they passed.

They went aboard the Vermont and lined up on the quarterdeck. When the officer of the deck appeared they saluted. "We report on board, Sir, from Key West," said Load in a matter-of-fact tone.

They were then sent forward and received billets and mess numbers by John Cross, the ship's waiter. Then they went out to the canteen and took a drink.

PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY'S VIEWS.

In a Lecture to a Yale Class He Advocates a Peaceful Policy.

NEW HAVEN, March 9.—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, in his lecture to his class in political economy at Yale to-day, expressed his views on the present international difficulty between the United States and Spain. Prof. Hadley reviewed at length Spain's government of the Island of Cuba and the atrocities practiced by Gen. Weyler, and also discussed the relations of a business nature existing between Americans and the Island of Cuba. He called Consul General Lee "a very efficient man, at first somewhat indiscreet, especially under the Cleveland Administration, but now more cautious, and noted more for efficiency than sense of form."

"In the matter of international comity," said Prof. Hadley, "recognition of Cuban independence would be equivalent to a declaration of war. It is a principal of international law that so long as Spain has not ceased to wage war in Cuba, and so long as the insurgents are not in possession of a well-defined territory and preserving order there, the United States is not justified in recognizing Cuba's independence. We might, by stretching a point, recognize the Cubans as belligerents, as England recognized the Confederate States during the civil war. If such a recognition was accorded just now it would probably precipitate a war.

"I wish we could ask England to go in with us and offer joint mediation, but under the existence of the Monroe Doctrine we cannot very well do so. The impossibility of reaching the natural peaceful solution is due largely to the influence of the sensational press. What will become of the trouble it is impossible to say, but it is a great safeguard to this country that President McKinley fought in the civil war, and therefore knows the horrors and sufferings entailed by war. If, as citizens of the United States, we keep cool, we may trust our Government to keep cool.

"As Bismarck said of the Armenian question, so I may of this matter, drawing a parallel inference: 'The Armenian question is not worth the blood of a German soldier from the Fatherland.' When we consider how great the evils of war and how doubtful the chance of helping a people who have not established their own independence, the counsel of wise men should be for peace."

ENDEAVORER LOST ON THE MAINE.

Chaplain Chidwick Writes of Carlton Jencks, Who Was Killed.

BOSTON, March 9.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor has received from Chaplain John J. Chidwick of the battleship Maine a letter, saying that he knew very well and admired highly Carlton Jencks, an Endeavorer who was killed in the explosion. The Chaplain says:

"He was one of our best men, and, although not of my belief, was one of my greatest comforts. Every Sunday evening I was accustomed to hold services for our crew, irrespective of belief. He was one of my zealous promoters for this service. Frequently we conversed on spiritual matters, not controversially, but for edification. The evening of his last day on earth was spent with me in this manner. Our men admired him for his attention to religious duties, and I am positive his example gave great glory to God from the souls of his shipmates.

"It is the teaching of our Church that men like Carlton Jencks are undoubtedly saved. He was fond of his God, and God was undoubtedly drawn to him. The disaster occurred shortly after the hour for retiring, and I know the evening prayers of our good friends united him with his Maker. I have recognized his body, and it is buried with those of his shipmates who went down on the gallant Maine in the cemetery of Havana."

Plan for Burying the Maine's Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative McClellan of New York introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating $100,000 for the return of the bodies of the Maine victims to the United States and their burial at public expense at such places as the relatives of the deceased may designate. The unknown dead, by the terms of the bill, are to be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington and a suitable monument is to be erected to their memory.

Catholic Knights in Readiness.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—Major General Lee J. Kadeski, commander in chief of the Uniform Rank, Catholic Knights of America, said to-day that of the 25,000 members of the organization, all well-drilled men, 10,000 could be put in the field in twenty-four hours in case of war.

Inscriptions on Monuments.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There is good sense, as well as good taste, in the objection made by the family of the late Gov. Hartranft to having any eulogies on his monument. They urge several strong reasons why he should not be commemorated as the "hero" of any particular battle, and why none of his deeds should be singled out for special mention, but their best and conclusive reason is that a man eminent enough to be honored with a monument is best commemorated simply by his name, and that only because it is needed for identification. Hence they ask that the monument shall contain no inscription beyond his name and the date of his birth and death. This is enough. One of the most noticeable monuments in Mount Auburn Cemetery is a plain cube of granite bearing simply the words "Rufus Choate."

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HAVANA WAS NOT EXCITED.

Consul General Lee Impatient with Lying Newspapers, but Otherwise in Thorough Good Humor.

HAVANA, March 9.—Havana escaped the excitement of Sunday last, which seems to have reached a high pitch at Key West and elsewhere. Consul General Lee was not advised from the State Department of a request from Madrid for his recall, nor of the withdrawal of the request. Information as to both points was furnished him by the newspaper correspondents. In the absence of particulars, Gen. Lee believes that the request for his recall was prompted by the Autonomists, and that they probably alleged he was not a believer in autonomy as it exists here, and therefore asked his removal, to get a stumbling block out of the way.

Consul General Lee is on the best of terms with Gen. Blanco, Señor Jose Congosto, and the most influential Spanish merchants. All assure him of absolute protection, even if the volunteers should make a demonstration. Gen. Lee believes the volunteers would be controlled by the merchants, in whose employ they are. Others doubt this, but the ranking Colonel of the volunteers assures Gen. Lee that the Consulate and the Americans would in no event be the object of a demonstration should any occur.

Gen. Lee is no more anxious to remain in a vexatious position than any other Consul in Cuba, but he has no intention of resigning or any belief that he will be recalled. He is cool and good-humored, though somewhat impatient of the sensational and untruthful reports emanating from Havana and Key West.

The volunteers, apparently, are quieter since they have the assurance of the Government here and from Madrid that there is no intention to disarm or disband the corps. The Havana battalions have been supported in their protest by comrades of the same corps throughout Cuba.

RELIEF FOR THE CUBANS.

Navy Department Will Carry Weekly Shipments from Key West.

Secretary Long of the Navy Department telegraphed the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday that until further notice the Navy Department will transport weekly shipments of Cuban relief supplies from Key West to Cuban ports as requested by the committee. The Mallory Steamship Company having offered space for fifty tons a week, to be landed at Key West without charge, the committee intends to send that quantity by each Saturday's steamer until further notice.

The Chamber of Commerce at Riverside, Cal., has given to the Cuban Relief Committee a carload of oranges to be sold in New York for the benefit of the Cuban Relief Fund. The railroad companies will furnish free transportation from California to New York.

SPANISH VICTORIES IN CUBA.

Col. Tejeda's Column Said to be Pursuing the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 9.—A Spanish column, under Col. Tejeda, according to a Spanish report, has captured several intrenched insurgent camps in the Manzanillo district, including the camp of El Chine. The troops, the Spaniards add, killed nine men, made three prisoners, and captured "an armory with many tools, and destroyed many great huts and hospitals."

Col. Tejeda's column, it is further announced, will continue pursuing the insurgents, who are said to be in retreat. There was another engagement between these opposing forces, it appears, at La Sierra, and the insurgents are alleged to have lost over 100 men, while the Spanish Colonel only reports two of his men killed and fifteen wounded.

CUBAN CONSERVATIVES MEET.

HAVANA, March 9.—There will be an important meeting this evening of the Central Committee of the Conservative Party. The Marquis Apezeteguia, who will preside, will, it is announced, "oppose the proposition that the Conservatives should take part in the elections."

It is generally admitted that a majority of the Conservatives are unwilling to take part in the elections, though the Colonial, or Autonomic, Government will reserve sixteen places for the Conservatives in the Colonial Congress, if they take part in the elections.

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Senator Bacon Asks for More Time to Prepare Himself for Speaking on the Hawaiian Treaty.

A VOTE NOT YET IN SIGHT

Senator Davis Says He Proposes to Move an Executive Session Day by Day When Possible to Advance the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Acting in accordance with the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Davis to-day moved an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of taking up the Hawaiian annexation treaty. After some nominations had been considered, he moved that the treaty be taken up, and that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the amendment offered by Senator Bacon providing for the submission of the treaty to a vote of the electors of Hawaii. This amendment read as follows:

"That this act shall not be operative and of binding effect upon either the United States or the Republic of Hawaii until the same shall have been consented to and approved by the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held in the Hawaiian Islands, at which election all male natives of said islands of the age of twenty-one years and all naturalized male persons in said islands of the age of twenty-one years shall be duly qualified voters. The said election shall be held at a time and in the manner and under regulations to be prescribed to by the President of the United States."

Senator Bacon objected to immediate consideration of his amendment, saying he had received no notice of the intention of the committee to ask to have it taken up at this time, and that he desired some opportunity to prepare himself for the presentation of the reasons for submitting the treaty to a popular vote of the Hawaiian people. He proceeded to say in a general way that he thought the Hawaiians should be consulted in a matter which concerned them so deeply as the complete change of their government, and to show that they were opposed to annexation he referred to a petition protesting against annexation which had been signed by 30,000 natives of the islands, and which he said had been presented to the Senate by Senator Hoar. He referred to the Massachusetts Senator's attitude in reference to the treaty, and said that it must have changed since his presentation of this petition.

This remark brought Senator Hoar to his feet with a declaration that there was nothing inconsistent between the presentation of the petition and his support of the treaty.

Senator Bacon then asked for additional time, and also put the question to Senator Davis whether it was the intention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to press the treaty to a vote.

To this inquiry Mr. Davis replied that he was not prepared to say what course the committee would pursue with regard to a vote on the treaty beyond the fact that they did not want to deprive all Senators who might wish to speak of an opportunity of doing so. He also said that while he was willing to submit to what appeared to be the popular desire that the Senate should adjourn after the passage of the National defense bill, he would again to-morrow, if opportunity offered, move an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of going on with the treaty, and that he would pursue these tactics from day to day so far as the business of the Senate in other lines would permit.

INDIAN BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Uncompahgre Reservation and Free Homestead Amendments Considered in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, asked, upon behalf of his committee, that all amendments save three be non-concurred in. The three excepted amendments related to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation, the amendment for the ratification of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache treaties and the free-homestead amendment.

With regard to the first of these, Mr. Sherman said the conferrees desired to propose as a substitute for the Senate amendment the provision in the last Indian bill, (which was vetoed,) permitting the leasing of the mineral lands in the Uncompahgre reservation. It was desired to concur in the amendment ratifying the treaties and to non-concur in the free-homestead amendment. Mr. Sherman's request as to all the amendments not excepted was agreed to.

When the amendment relating to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was reached with the amendment agreed upon by the conferrees to permit the leasing of the mineral lands, Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) made a point of order against the amendment offered by the conferrees to the Senate amendment.

After a long debate Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in the chair, sustained Mr. King's point of order to the conferrees' substitute for the Senate amendment.

Mr. Shafroth (Rep., Cal.,) thereupon moved to concur in the Senate amendment. The motion was contested by Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) who thought the conferrees should be allowed to fix up a provision which would permit the Gilsonite lands on the reservation to be opened to leases. These valuable deposits should not be allowed to fall into the hands of speculators. The House had overwhelmingly indorsed this position at the extra session.

Mr. Shafroth's motion was defeated—34 to 72. The vote was equivalent to non-concurrence.

Free Homestead Amendment.

When the free homestead amendment was reached, Mr. Eddy (Rep., Minn.,) moved concurrence. As many members desired to debate this proposition, an arrangement was made by which four hours were to be given for debate.

Mr. Sherman, who led the opposition to the amendment, said it involved directly and indirectly an appropriation greater than Congress had just made for the National defense. It involved, he said, a direct appropriation of $12,000,000, an indirect appropriation of $25,000,000, and a future expenditure of probably $20,000,000. The lands which this amendment proposed to turn over to settlers under the homestead laws free of cost were of two classes. First, lands ceded to the Government by Indians to be disposed of by the Government. There were 14,000,000 acres of these lands upon which the Government still owed $12,259,000.

Second, lands purchased of the Indians were to be reimbursed upon the sale of the land to settlers. These lands aggregated 15,000,000 acres and cost $25,000,000. The amendment would compel the Government to pay the Indians for lands turned over free of cost to settlers, and thus commit the Government to a policy which in the future would cost the Government many millions more. There were nine other Indian reservations, with an acreage of 12,199,663, which might be opened to homestead settlement. Mr. Sherman read a letter from Secretary of the Interior Bliss setting forth these facts. While expressing sympathy with the poor and homeless of the country, the letter opposed the free home clause, saying it would in effect be the taxing of the entire people for the benefit of the few.

Free Home Clause Supported.

Mr. Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) who championed the free-home clause, made a vigorous speech in support of it. He referred to the beneficent results of the general homestead act of 1863, under which a million happy homes had been built up in this country. When the Indian reservations were ceded to the Government they became part of the public domain, but when they were opened to settlement the settler was required to pay $1.25 per acre. This burden imposed upon the settler time has shown he was unable to bear, and year after year Congress has extended the time of payment, as it was proposed to do in the House provision, for which it was proposed to substitute this free-home provision. When he referred to the Oklahoma Free-Home bill, passed largely through the labor of Delegate Flynn, Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) asked him if Mr. Flynn had not been [illegible] after securing this great boon to the Oklahoma settlers.

"[illegible]," replied Mr. Eddy, "but he [illegible] of his ticket, and if you do [illegible] amendment and redeem the [illegible]

[illegible] opposition [illegible] proposition by the agricultural colleges of the country, who feared their trust funds would be threatened. He declared that those fears were groundless. These colleges were not dependent on the annual sales of public lands. At the conclusion of Mr. Eddy's remarks, the committee rose.

The House agreed to the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and the bill now goes to the President.

The House voted to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and took the same action as to the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill.

WILLIAMS ANSWERS DINGLEY.

Says He May Have Wanted to Arouse Southern Mill Hands to Strike.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the House to-day Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) answered a speech made some time ago by Mr. Dingley contrasting the condition of the cotton industry in the North and South. Mr. Dingley, he said, had spoken of the possible necessity of a Constitutional amendment to regulate the hours of labor so as to remove the disadvantage under which Northern operatives with their shorter hours of labor suffered. The talk of such an amendment, Mr. Williams said, was absurd, and he was forced to the conclusion that the purpose of Mr. Dingley's speech was either to arouse the Southern operatives to strike as a compensation to the Northern manufacturers, or to create hatred in the North against the cotton operatives of the South. Mr. Williams read letters from many Southern cotton mills explaining the advantages they possessed over their Northern rivals.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) replied to Mr. Williams, recounting the condition of the New England mill operatives and the code of laws enacted for their protection. He did not believe the New England cotton factories would go down before their Southern competitors, but if they did the people of New England, taking inspiration from their granite rocks and the cold cruelty of their East winds, would find a way to work out their salvation. He commended the labor laws of Massachusetts to the people of the Southern States.

No River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors voted to-day not to report a river and harbor appropriation bill at this session.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters:

NEW YORK—J. Ogle, Greenport; W. Martin, Honeoye Falls; R. S. Leland, Clifton Springs; W. Holden, Portville; A. C. Brink, Wolcott; F. W. Hallock, Millbrook; F. A. Wright, Glen Cove; M. Harrington, Baldwinsville; W. J. Bright, Skaneateles.

CONNECTICUT—C. K. Hunt, Winsted; J. A. Howarth, New Haven.

NEW JERSEY—C. A. Skillman, Lambertville; E. P. Rodman, Beverly; J. Ketcham, Belvidere; M. C. Halsey, Summit.

Naval Cadet Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day appointed Richard Wainwright, Jr., of the District of Columbia a cadet at large at the Naval Academy, and Rufus Saxton Thompson, also of the District, as his alternate. Mr. Wainwright is the son of Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the navy, who was executive officer of the battleship Maine at the time of her destruction in the Harbor of Havana. Mr. Thompson is the nephew of Gen. Rufus Saxton, an officer of the army on the retired list.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: De Witt Centre, William Cowan; Mongaup, George E. West; Phillipsport, Edwin C. Russell.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FOG.

Several Ferryboat Collisions but No Serious Injury to Passengers—Harbor Traffic Demoralized.

A heavy fog descended early yesterday morning, and during the greater part of the forenoon rendered navigation of any kind in the harbor almost impossible. The fog bank was of the "Spring" variety, and of an unusual whiteness, but was opaque as the thickest fogs of Winter. As a result accidents, more or less serious, occurred in dozens of instances throughout the rivers and bay. Ferryboats collided, piers were smashed, and a number of persons were slightly injured. Such craft as could kept at anchor. Incoming steamers did not venture up to their docks before 10 o'clock, when the blanket of mist lifted a little. Ferry traffic was demoralized. All the boats ran from fifteen to thirty minutes behind schedule time.

The Staten Island ferryboat Middletown collided early in the morning off Castle Williams with the schooner Carrie S. Hicks, which was in tow of the tug Jessie D. Nichols. Many of the passengers were thrown from their feet and bruised. Several feet of the guard rail of the Middletown were torn away, and the lower deck was slightly damaged.

An hour later the same ferryboat on her return trip to New York, when nearly in the locality where the first collision occurred, smashed into an Erie Railroad car barge. The forward rudder of the Middletown was carried away and the forward bits and stanchions twisted and broken.

The Long Island ferryboat Garden City while approaching James Slip at 9 o'clock lost her bearings and crashed against a car flat which was tied up just above the slip. A hole was punched in the ferryboat's bow, and her passengers were badly shaken up.

The ferryboat Albany of the West Shore line collided with the ferryboat Newark of the Pennsylvania line in the North River. But little damage was done.

The ferryboats Alaska and Wyoming of the Roosevelt Street line collided shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Alaska struck the Wyoming in the bows, tearing away a part of the guard rails and cabin walls, and breaking every window on that side of the boat. The passengers were wildly excited, and several women fainted.

The tugboat Atlantic on her 8 o'clock trip from Governors Island to the Battery was struck by an unknown boat, and her deck and cabin rails were smashed. She returned to Governors Island and was laid up for repairs.

VERPLANCK POINT'S FIRST MAN.

Through His Many Offices L. R. Blakely Quickly Traced a Theft.

Through the arrest of George A. Walters, Captain of the canalboat Servia, now lying in Newtown Creek, Borough of Queens, the importance of Louis R. Blakely of Verplanck Point, Westchester County, became known yesterday. Blakely is a Justice of the Peace, the Chief of Police, a detective, proprietor of the Verplanck Point Opera House, and, in fact, is interested in everything in the settlement.

On Saturday night last about $100 worth of stage properties belonging to his opera house were stolen. The barge Servia was lying at Verplanck Point, but shortly afterward disappeared. Blakely said that in his capacity as detective he investigated the robbery, as Chief of Police he decided to make a complaint, and as Justice issued a warrant accusing the Captain, George A. Walters, of the theft of the properties, which included a stuffed ham, stage scenery, some false whiskers, &c.

Blakely said he learned that the Servia was bound for Long Island City, and with the warrant he issued as Justice he visited Long Island City to serve it. In company with Detective Peter Kelly he went to the boat and arrested Walters. The properties were found on the boat and recovered by Blakely.

Blakely, in departing for his home, said that when Verplanck Point grew he would be the first Mayor, and soon would try to become Governor of the State.

Further Delay for Clifford.

Edward Clifford will not be hanged for the murder of William Watson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, before next October. He would have been hanged on Feb. 16 last in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, but for a respite granted by Gov. Voorhees. Yesterday afternoon Clifford's lawyers applied to Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court at Newark, for a habeas corpus for Clifford. The application was refused, and an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. The appeal cannot be argued before next October.

[illegible] CIVIL SERVICE

Committee's Report Advises the President to Change the Rules, but Offers No Legislation.

MANY OFFICES FOR EXEMPTION

The Power of Removal Should Be So Broad that Inefficient Clerks May Be Discharged—The Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Pritchard, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, to-day presented the report of that committee on the recent investigation of the classified service, embodying the conclusions of the committee. These conclusions are divided under two heads, as follows:

"First—That the Executive has the power to make such modifications as may be found advisable, and therefore no legislation is needed.

"Second—The committee is agreed that the classification has been too extensive, and that certain places that have been classified should be excluded from classification, so that appointments may be made to them, not through legislation, but at the pleasure of the head of the department or bureau.

"The committee, therefore, is of the opinion that the President should make certain modifications in the existing civil service rules, and should restore to the heads of departments and the heads of bureaus the appointment of certain classes of officials. The committee, however, recognizes that its province in the matter is purely advisory, since it has no legislation to propose."

Among the offices which the committee recommend should be excluded from the classified service are the following: Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, agents who are employes of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, temporary storekeepers and gaugers, certain lighthouse employes, paymasters in the New York customs, Shipping Commissioner at the various ports, Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, all positions in the custodian service, assistant attorneys and special agents in the Department of Justice, and Deputy United States Marshals.

It is recommended that a number of employes in the Interior Department, including the Chief Clerk of the Department and the Chief Clerks of the various bureaus, special agents, and law examiners be exempted.

The exemption recommended in this department is quite extended and includes generally the positions of individual responsibility, the temporary places, and the places of minor responsibility. It is also recommended that private secretaries be in all cases exempted.

The same recommendation is made as to the Chief Clerks in all departments, also as to Post Office Inspectors and special agents of the Agricultural Department. A competitive departmental examination for technical positions at the navy yards is recommended. The committee expresses the opinion that the classification of the Government Printing Office was not authorized by law, but that even if it was, many places in that office were included which should not have been. They think that if the office is to remain in the classified service the appointments should be apportioned among the various States. These exceptions, they say, do not in any way interfere with the principle of regulating the appointments to the classified service, but merely take from the classified lists those persons whose relations to their chiefs are either of a fiduciary or of an executive nature, the principle being that where an official has to impose peculiar confidence either in the honesty or the executive ability of an officer the selection of that officer should be with the person who is directly responsible for his acts.

The recent order of the President in regard to removals seems to have been interpreted more narrowly than in the opinion of the committee the order justifies. They say that, "while the power of appointment to the civil service may well be regulated so as to open the service impartially to all the people of the United States under suitable restrictions, the power of removal should be very broad. Where a clerk is deemed by his immediate superior to be inefficient, it is cleary in the line of public policy that that clerk should be discharged, and there should be no impediments placed in the way of such a discharge, except such as may be necessary to secure justice to the person removed.

The committee further recommends that the President be requested to change existing regulations, so that when a vacancy occurs, and, under the rule, three names are certified as eligible for such vacancy, the three names shall be forwarded to the local officer in charge of the office where such vacancy exists and such local officer shall designate the person to be selected for such vacancy, subject to approval by the head of the department having jurisdiction of such office.

Senator Lodge presented his views in a separate report, which, while it agrees in the main with the report submitted by Senator Pritchard, does not present so long a list of persons whom he would have exempted from the operations of the civil service law. His list included Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, Deputy Collectors of Customs, private secretaries to executive officials, Assistant District Attorneys, and Assistant United States Marshals. He thinks a complete revision of the system of local examining boards of the Pension Office is necessary and that the system should be so changed as to secure a uniformity of rating. He thinks the service ought to be extended to the Congressional Library and the clerical force in the District of Columbia.

Remarking generally upon the conclusions of the committee, Mr. Lodge says:

"If changes in rules or classifications are needed in any direction they can be made by the President, and they should be intrusted to him in conformity with the wise policy embodied in the law of 1883. Therefore, as the committee do not intend to propose any legislation, the suggestions which they desire to make are simply suggestions and nothing more, submitted to the President, to whom full power to make all regulations for the civil service under the system of competitive examination has already been wisely given by law."

Senators Chilton and Kenney also submitted a brief report saying that while they agree that no legislation is desirable they consider it inadvisable to make any suggestions to the President.

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Value of the Product of the United States in 1897 Was $130,765.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The value of the precious stones produced in the United States during 1897, as shown by a preliminary report submitted to the division of mineral resources of the United States Geological Survey by Special Agent George F. Kunz, was $130,765, as compared with $97,850 in 1896. The principal items of this total are: Turquoises, $55,000; sapphires, $25,000; quartz crystal, $12,000; tourmaline, $9,025, and gold quartz, $5,000.

The principal features of interest to the trade during the year were the investments of English capital in and the increased output of the Fergus County (Montana) sapphire deposits, the further development of the turquois deposits in Santa Fé and Grant Counties, New Mexico; the development of tourmaline deposits at Mount Mica, Paris, Me., and the Haddam Neck, Conn., and the finding and sale of pale almandine garnets from Cowee Valley, N. C. The finding of large quantities of gigantic quartz crystals (rock crystal) at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, Cal., was also of considerable importance.

The great increase in importations in diamonds caused by the decrease in the duty on these stones was important, though not unlooked for. The continued popularity of the Australian opal in the United States was evidenced by the increased sales of this gem.

First Battery's Annual Review.

The annual review of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel commanding, was held at the armory in West Forty-fourth Street last evening. Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, the reviewing officer and Chief of Artillery, was accompanied by Major Burbank, United States Army; Paymaster Healey, and Col. Royal E. Morse of the Governor's staff. A feature of the review was the athletic exercises, which included the formation of pyramids and scaling of imaginary wall defenses. Gen. Carroll closely inspected the command and expressed himself as much pleased. A reception and ball followed the review.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

Large Number of Promotions to be Made on Account of the Two Artillery Regiments Act.

OFFICERS TO BE EXAMINED

Boards to be Convened at Fort Monroe, Governors Island, and Fort Riley—Details to the Minneapolis and Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Acting upon the authority conferred by the bill known as the "Two Artillery Regiments" act, the War Department has ordered boards of officers to be convened at Fort Monroe, Governors Island, and Fort Riley, Kansas, to examine artillery officers to ascertain their fitness for promotion. The new regiments will be the Sixth and Seventh.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, now of the Third Artillery, is expected to be put in command of the Sixth Artillery, and Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Fifth Artillery, will be Colonel of the Seventh Regiment. The Majors who will be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel are, it is suggested at the War Department, Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Frank G. Smith, Second Artillery, and Joseph G. Ramsay, Fifth Artillery.

Following the advancement of these officers will come many promotions, the list including those whose names appear in the orders for the examinations, providing they be not found deficient.

It is understood at the War Department that Gen. Miles prefers to have the two new regiments located for the present at least at Forts Slocum and Wadsworth, New York. Some doubt is entertained about the suitableness of Fort Wadsworth for a regimental post.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, by special orders of Feb. 28, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion of their examinations will return to their proper stations:

First Lieut. Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. William P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, First Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, First Artillery.

First Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. John P. Wisser, First Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery.

First Lieut. William B. Homer, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Albert Todd, First Artillery.

First Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Third Artillery.

First Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. John V. White, First Artillery.

Second Lieut. William J. Snow, First Artillery.

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. William A. Kobbe, Third Artillery, and First Lieut. George H. Sage, Fifth Artillery, will report to Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco by special orders of Oct. 2, 1897, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, Second Artillery; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon; First Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, by special orders of March 8, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Capt. James B. Burbank, Third Artillery.

Capt. William P. Vose, Second Artillery.

Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Second Artillery.

Capt. George Mitchell, Second Artillery.

Capt. Selden A. Day, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. John H. Gifford, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Adam S. Laker, First Artillery.

First Lieut. James C. Bush, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. William A. Simpson, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Third Artillery.

First Lieut. William R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Eli D. Hoyt, Second Artillery.

Second Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Third Artillery.

Second Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Second Artillery.

Second Lieut. George G. Gatly, Fifth Artillery.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Major Calvin Dewitt, Surgeon; Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery; Major James M. Ingalls, First Artillery; Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., by special orders of March 8, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery.

Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. George G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. Edmund K. Russell, First Artillery.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon; Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fourth Artillery, Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Major Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., by special orders of March 8, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

First Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery.

Second Lieut. William C. Davis, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton, Second Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D., and will report on or before April 1, for duty.

Order of Dec. 13, 1897, detailing First Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry, temporarily, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., and relieving Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, temporarily, is amended to detail Lieut. Lockwood for a full term of service at the institution named, and to relieve Capt. Hewitt from the detail.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. Louis A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George D. De Shon, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum in this city March 11, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the methods and practical results of instruction in rendering first aid to the sick and wounded, and will recommend any modification of existing orders in the matter that may appear desirable. The board also will prepare a pamphlet on this subject, which can be issued to every officer and enlisted man in the army.

Navy.

Sailmaker T. B. White is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons is detached from the American Museum of National History, New York, and ordered to the Minneapolis, March 15.

Lieut. E. E. Wright is detached from the Boston Navy Yard March 12 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Lieut. W. P. White is detached from the Vermont March 13 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Ensign C. D. Stearns is ordered to the Minneapolis as watch and division officer March 15; his unexpired leave revoked.

Ensign J. L. Sticht is detached from the Columbia March 15 and ordered same day to the Minneapolis as watch and division officer.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. Moritz is detached from the New York Navy Yard March 13 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. M. Nulton is detached from the Naval Academy March 13 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Acting Boatswain W. Brooks is detached from the Constellation March 12 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Chief Engineer W. H. Harris is ordered to the Bath Iron Works March 15; his unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Pay Director L. G. Billings is detached as General Inspector, Pay Corps, ordered for examination for retirement March 9 and to await orders. (Pay Director Billings recently was court-martialed, and this action is in mitigation of his sentence.)

Ensign H. V. Butler is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Olympia Feb. 10.

Capt. T. F. Jewell is detached as Inspector in charge of Tenth Lighthouse district and ordered to command the Minneapolis March 15.

Surgeon N. H. Drake is detached from the Minneapolis and Columbia and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Surgeon C. G. Herndon is ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Capt. J. H. Sands is detached from command of the Minneapolis March 15 and ordered, same day, to command the Columbia.

Lieut. J. H. Moore is detached from the Washington Navy Yard March 13 and ordered to the Columbia as executive officer March 15.

Lieut. J. F. Parker is detached as Supervisor of New York Harbor March 13 and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford is detached from charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell is detached from the Saratoga March 15 and ordered to the Columbia same day.

Ensign G. W. Williams is detached from the Essex March 13 and ordered to the Columbia March 15 as watch and division officer.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle is detached from the Enterprise March 12 and ordered to the Columbia as watch and division officer March 15.

Paymaster L. G. Boggs is ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is detached from Newport News March 12 and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. McGrann is detached from the Bath Iron Works and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard March 13 and ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Machias arrived at Norfolk March 9.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.
Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

TO HELP PROPERTY OWNERS.

Bill Introduced to Remedy an Alleged Defect in the Condemnation Law.

A bill affecting the rights of owners of property which has been taken by railroads or other corporations entitled to do so under their charter, has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Crabtree and is now before the Judiciary Committee. It is entitled "An act to authorize the owners of property taken for a public use to institute proceedings for the assessment of damages in certain cases," and the text of it is as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person or corporation, authorized to acquire title or real property for a public use, has, or shall have taken possession of such property without having acquired title thereto, it shall be lawful for the owner of said property to institute a special proceeding for the purpose of having the damages sustained by him ascertained and paid. Such a proceeding shall be regulated, as near as may be, by the provisions of Title 1 of Chapter 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure and shall not be deemed to impair or to be impaired by any other remedy which the owner has or may have by law.

Sec. 2. This act shall not affect any special laws now in force for the condemnation of real property by municipal corporations.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill is designed to remedy what is considered to be a defect in the condemnation law of this State. As the law stands at present, a corporation may enter upon real property without instituting any proceedings to acquire title thereto, and may hold it for an indefinite period without paying damages to the owner, who must either acquiesce in this proceeding or institute an action at law or suit in equity, which it may take years to decide.

As an example is cited an instance where the elevated railroad takes possession in construction of certain easements belonging to abutting property owners, and where the railroad takes no steps to condemn and pay for the property used. The property owner begins an action under the practice in New York County, it is said; twelve years may elapse before the action comes up for trial owing to the pressure of cases. In the meantime the railroad continues in the possession of the property appropriated. Should the railroad at the last moment institute a condemnation proceeding the property owner is forced to litigate the question over again.

Where a corporation takes property without paying for it, advocates of this bill maintain, the owner should have the option of the cheap, simple, and speedy remedy now given by the condemnation law to the corporation alone. Under the present law he has only the right to continue such a proceeding, but not to begin it. A number of other States have the law so constructed as to give the owner as well as the corporation the initiative.

OUR RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Instructions Intended to Prevent Canadian Aggressions.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 9.—J. W. Ivey, Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, has arrived in Seattle from a conference with the authorities at Washington. He has specific instructions of a significant nature relative to the collection of duties and the location of his men for that purpose on the passes and trails leading to the Yukon.

Ivey says that his instructions are, first, to ascertain if the Canadian Mounted Police had hoisted the British flag on the White Pass; second, to locate customs officers with special reference to the international boundary line as the United States has ever contended, and to guarantee protection to American citizens in resisting any attempt on the part of the Canadians to collect duties in the disputed territory.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The "Equal Taxation" Law of Last Year Signed—Grade Crossing Bill Passes the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The House this afternoon, under a suspension of the rules, passed Senate Bill No. 126, which went through the Senate this morning, and later in the day the bill was signed by Gov. Voorhees and became a law. The bill provides that the "equal taxation" law of last year shall be operative during the present fiscal year. The effect of this is that during this year and annually thereafter the State shall surrender to the several municipalities within its borders the one-half of 1 per cent. tax on second-class railroad property, which since 1884 has gone into the State Treasury. The State, by this "equal taxation" law, surrenders about $200,000 a year. The bulk of this will go to Jersey City and other municipalities in Hudson County.

The House passed the following bills: That a married man, living in separation from his wife by written agreement, may transfer property without her signature; requiring all non-residents to procure a license fom the Fish and Game Commissioners of the State before they can shoot in this State, the license fee to be $2; permitting Jersey City to set aside half the money received for licenses for repaving streets and building sewers; permitting scavengers in Jersey City to operate during daylight; authorizing Boards of Educations in townships divided into wards to purchase and condemn lands to erect school houses thereon; permitting Newark to appropriate extra money to extend its water mains; permitting Overseers of the Poor, in urgent cases, to grant relief without an order from the authorities over them; amending the act relative to the incorporation of religious societies; giving New Jersey pilots the same privileges enjoyed by New York pilots in Jersey waters; increasing the maximum annual State appropriation for public roads to $300,000; appropriating $500 to the Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade; extending the provisions of the Martin act to boroughs; incorporating the Borough of Garfield, in Bergen County; fixing the boundary line between West Hoboken and Weehawken.

The Senate this afternoon passed Senator William M. Johnson's bill providing for the protection of railroad grade crossings by the erection of gates or the employment of flagmen wherever in the judgment of the Court of Chancery such protection is necessary.

The Senate also passed bills incorporating Totowa Borough, Passaic County; extending time for making street improvement payments in first-class cities for five years; providing that the property of idiots, drunkards, and lunatics may be utilized to pay for their care in public institutions; providing for the disciplining of disobedient police officers in cities; to regulate the practice of dentistry; changing the name of Dr. Thomas Hanlon of Pennington Seminary to Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon; making a duplicate certificate of marriage and copy of marriage license legitimate evidence in lieu of original; supplement to the act to authorize towns and villages to construct sewers and drains; allowing the State Librarian an advance from $1,500 to $1,800 a year for clerical assistance; amending the act of March 22, 1895, for the protection of public health; prohibiting the taking of diamond-back terrapin for three years. (These terrapin now sell at $100 a dozen and are becoming extinct in New Jersey waters.)

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Senator John B. Freeland as Law Judge of Morris County.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:20	Sun sets	6:02	Moon rises	9:01

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:47	Gov. Isl'd	8:56	H. Gate	10:45
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:10	Gov. Isl'd	9:24	H. Gate	11:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen		12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow		
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London		12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 10.

Benleda, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Cacique, St. Lucia, March 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Herman, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Feb. 26.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.
Yarrowdale, Algiers, Feb. 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 8.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 2.
El Sol, New Orleans, March 6.
Foreland, Shields, Feb. 24.
Gate City, Savannah, March 8.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Advance, Colon, March 5.
Benedict, Para, March 4.
Etruria, Liverpool, March 5.
Galileo, Hull, Feb. 25.
Handel, St. Lucia, March 4.
New York, Southampton, March 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 9.
Tallahassee, Savannah, March 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13.

Caribbee, St. Croix, March 6.
La Normandie, Havre, March 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
Scotia, Havre, Feb. 27.
Turanian, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Winifreda, London, March 3.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Creole, New Orleans, March 9.
Mississippi, London, March 1.
Saratoga, Nassau, March 10.
Seneca, Havana, March 10.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

J. W. Taylor, St. Lucia, March 7.
Leona, Galveston, March 9.
Mohawk, London, March 3.
Norge, Shields, March 1.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 3.
Westerland, Antwerp, March 5.

Arrived—Wednesday, March 9.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 7, with mdse. and passengers, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Hairby, Liverpool Feb. 24, in ballast to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello Feb. 28, Curacao March 2, and La Guayra 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:18 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa Feb. 24, Naples 25th, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Stevens, Vera Cruz Feb. 25, Tuxpan 26th, Tampico 28th, Campeche March 3, Progreso 3d, and Havana 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS New York, Johnson, Santo Domingo Feb. 23, Macoris 28th, Sanchez March 1, Samana 1st, Porto Plata 2d, Monte Christi 2d, and Turk's Island 3d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Jacobert, Marseilles Feb. 13 and Naples 19th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 8th.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Outram, Hamburg Feb. 20 and Shields 23d, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston March 2 and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Alsenborn, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Comal, Evans, Boston March 8, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., March 3 and Wilmington, N. C., 5th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived 8th.

SS State of Texas, Merritt, Brunswick March 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:52 A. M. 10th.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Langen, Hamburg Feb. 22, in ballast and with one passenger to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 P. M.

Ship Atalanta, (of Greenock,) McBride, Santos 58 days, in ballast to Gustave Heye.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 9, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Sceptre, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

Spoken.

Bark Hawthornbank, (Br.,) from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Jan. 20 in lat. 25.48 S., lon. 30.22 W., by ship Atalanta.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 9.—SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Leal, New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, sld. for New York from Rio Janeiro March 7.

SS Piqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, New York via St. Michael's for Genoa, arr. at Oran March 7.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, Mauritius for New York, passed St. Vincent, Cape Verde, yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelterer, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, sld. for New York from Hamburg March 6.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Urd, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York via Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai on March 1.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, New York for Cork, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Tocque, sld. for New York from Macelo March 7.

Bark Callao, (Ger.,) Capt. Koster, from New York, arr. at Rangoon March 6.

Bark Kiandra, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunje, sld. for New York from Ghent yesterday.

Ship Gantock Rock, (Br.,) Capt. Laurie, from New York, arr. at Calcutta to-day.

Miscellaneous.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 9.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, sld. for New York to-day.

DUNKIRK, March 9.—The British ship Andora, Capt. Passmore, which arrived here Feb. 12 from Junin, after having been stranded for some time near the entrance to this port, as before reported, is now in a dry dock and a survey is being made.

LONDON, March 9.—Advices state that the British bark Falls of Garry, which was driven ashore at Noumea, as before reported, is very badly damaged. The catastrophe occurred on Feb. 28, and she had about 1,000 tons of cargo on board at the time.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The British steamer Unionist, Capt. Caines, which arrived here yesterday from Mobile, grounded while bound up the river, but, the tide being on the ebb, she floated when it had turned. Damage sustained from the accident is not yet known.

DARTMOUTH, March 9.—The British steamer Florence, Capt. Gurney, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, arrived here to-day with a boat smashed and damaged to some extent about deck from the rough weather encountered on the passage.

People of Sense who have an article for which there is a lively demand are not apt to "lose their heads" and allow the quality to deteriorate. Such is the case with W. A. Gaines & Co., distillers of the time-honored brand of
OLDCROW RYE.
They still buy the highest grade of grain that money can buy. They use that same spring of water and the scientific formula of James Crow. No other brand in the U. S. is as fine as this or brings the distiller as much per gallon. Buy only from reliable houses.
OLD CROW RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.
H. B. Kirk & Co.,
69 FULTON ST., also BROADWAY AND 27TH ST., N. Y.
Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

Visit My Permanent Food Exposition.
Open from 7 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. To-day and every day this week, a sample cup of my "41" blend of COFFEE and a BISCUIT, made from my BEE HIVE BRAND of Prepared Flour, SERVED FREE. All are invited.
Some of John Jameson & Son's 11 years old yet in stock. None but pure Wines and Liquors sold.
L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to Callanan & Kemp,
41 & 43 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Facial Powder will be found efficacious for preventing Wrinkles, Freckles or chapping. A sample of each sufficient for 3 weeks' use mailed for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

RUPTURE SURE CURE, BOOK FREE. S. J. SHERMAN, Rupture Specialist, 20 East 42d Street, Near 5th Avenue, New York.
CALL OR WRITE FOR HIS BOOK.

Hunter Baltimore Rye.
The American Gentleman's Whiskey.
10 YEARS OLD
Pure and Mellow....
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

...n Wanamaker Store

...an Opportunity in Art Matters

Marbles and Bric-a-brac at Reductions

SUCH of you as are familiar with our Art Room in the basement, where are shown the marbles and the bric-a-brac, will have a keen and swift appreciation of what Half Prices mean when applied to the goods on exhibition there. You are already acquainted with the character of the goods, you know something of the art-training and experience which governed their selection, and you know that our prices have been controlled by mercantile rather than artistic reasoning.

Now here is a lot of Marbles, Ceramic Art Pieces, and Japanese Ivories of the very first class,—some of which are going at One Half the regular prices; others at two-thirds. One-half *our* regular prices means something like one-third the *usual* prices.

These pieces are now *cheap,* but not little-figured. On such matters, even half prices are not to be reckoned in pennies. Considering the indisputable value of these from an artistic standpoint, we think this an offer wholly without precedent.

Carrara Marbles

Prices were formerly $20 to $350. Now, $10 to $175.

Subjects include "Morning and Night," "Amor Pique," "The Bather," "Venus de Milo," "Harlequin," "Purity," "Mozart," and 51 others.

Ceramic Art Pieces

These are offered at two-thirds of the former very low figures. There are about seventy pieces in the lot, now $4 to $50.

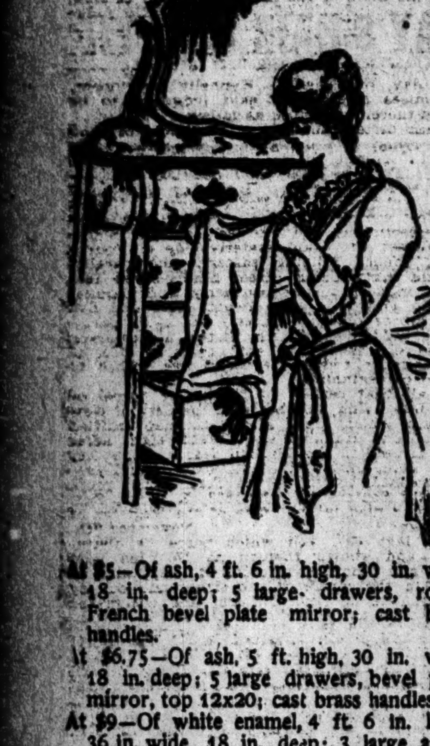
Marble Busts and Figures

Now, $9 to $100.

Subjects include "Louis XIV.," "Amor et Psyche," "Marguerite," "Queen Louise," "Empire," "Contadina," and many others.

Japanese Ivories

A very pretty collection in these. Prices now range from $5 to $30. About seventy-five pieces in all.



Chiffonniers at Three-quarters

TWO hundred and fifty styles to look over and pick from. That should give you a chance to find one that pleases you. This furniture store is doing some very startling things in fixing furniture standards and prices, and this chiffonnier movement of to-day is an example.

The prices range from $5 to $115. Oak, ash, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, solid mahogany and white enamel. Almost all these prices are a plump quarter less than the regular. Here's mention of a few of the more popular styles. We'd like you to inspect them and make comparisons

At $5—Of ash, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 30 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 5 large drawers, round French bevel plate mirror; cast brass handles.

At $6.75—Of ash, 5 ft. high, 30 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 5 large drawers, bevel plate mirror, top 12x20; cast brass handles.

At $9—Of white enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 36 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 3 large and 4 small drawers, 1 hat box, 2 top drawers, swell front; cast brass handles.

At $15—Of white enamel, 6 ft. high, 36 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 3 large and four small drawers, 1 hat box; oval French bevel plate mirror 14x22; cast brass handles.

At $19—Of curly birch, 4 ft. 6 in. high; 36 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 5 large drawers, swell front, fancy carved back; cast brass handles.

At $20—Of bird's-eye maple, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 35 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 4 large and 2 small drawers, 1 hat box, top drawers, swell front; oval French bevel plate mirror 18x24; cast brass handles.

At $22.50—Of birch, mahogany finish; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 38 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 3 large and 2 small drawers, 1 hat box; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x28; cast brass handles.

At $23—Of solid mahogany, 6 ft. 8 in. high, 38 in. wide, 20 in. deep; high serpentine front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x24; cast brass handles.

At $27—Of bird's-eye maple, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; high serpentine front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24; cast brass handles.

Fourth floor.

New Spring Jackets. NEW, and new and ever new, they keep coming in a steady stream, and faster with every day. You cannot fully know what jacket styles are, or what they're going to be, without learning here, for our styles are picked styles, and very few of them are shown anywhere else.

Here are prices, but you'd best see the garments also. Types can *spell* "style," but they can't describe it.

At $13.50—Of black cheviot; double-breasted box front, showing four smoked pearl buttons; wide revers; coat back; lined with black taffeta.

At $16—Of tan Venetian cloth; fly front, inlaid velvet collar; corded seams; plain slashed back; lined with colored taffeta.

At $24—Of covert cloth; double-breasted; fly-front; wide revers; coat collar and back; lined with fancy plaid taffeta.

Many at between-prices, and up to $30.

Second floor.

A Sale of Optical Goods. *Eye-savers*—the kind that fit and suit the eyes. The expert optician in charge of this Optical Goods Store is careful to sell you only the sort of glasses you need. An opportunity to get them here at little cost—some of them at about half value. All the following have fine periscopic lenses:

At 40c.—Steel rimless Offset Glasses; were 75c.

At 55c.—Gold filled Eye Glasses; were $1.

At 85c.—Gold filled rimless Offset Eye Glasses; were $1.50.

At $1.85—10-karat rimless Eye Glasses; were $2.75.

At $2.25—10-karat riding bow Spectacles; were $3.50.

Also a lot of Lorgnettes, Telescopes and Clinical Thermometers at prices much smaller than formerly.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MR. LE GALLIENNE'S SPEECH.

A Maker of Books and the Sellers of Books Meet and Smoke Together Peacefully.

Richard Le Gallienne had last night the somewhat uncommon experience, for an author, of mingling and smoking with the men who sell his books. He was the only guest at the annual meeting of the Booksellers' League, which was held at 113 Sixth Avenue in the room of a Grand Army of the Republic post.

Mr. Le Gallienne had been invited in an informal way, and understood that it was an informal occasion. The book sellers were present, some forty strong, just as they had left their stores, wearing business suits. Many of them were pulling with evident enjoyment at corncob pipes, and when the guest arrived the room was one solid cloud. He immediately won the good will of the well-seasoned booksellers by not only refraining from coughing and watering at the eyes, but by selecting a particularly strong and long cigar and proceeding to contribute his full share to increasing the density of the cloud. A seat was given to him to the left of Vice President John A. Holden, and he looked thoroughly comfortable, although members of the league remarked that it would probably require a month of effort to relieve his mass of hair of the fumes of tobacco. He wore a long frock coat, white linen and a black tie.

When he had been on the platform only about five minutes, Mr. Holden introduced Mr. Le Gallienne, who looked up with a dramatically startled expression as his name was mentioned, and sat back and smoked during a long volley of hand clapping, as if he did not intend to speak at all. Then he rose slowly, his left hand in his trousers pocket, precisely like any material and non-ethereal citizen, who is a trifle embarrassed, and began to drawl that the summons had come upon him like a thunder clap.

"No public speech is ever made in public," he said. "If I had received notice I would have made a speech for you and brought it here to give you."

Then he expressed briefly his gratitude for the hospitality that had been bestowed upon him. It would, he said, be well if the men who make books and the men who sell them could get together more frequently. In introducing a quotation from Browning in this connection he said, with portentous distinctness: "As Browning says 'somewhere.'"

The booksellers are almost unanimously experts in other people's English, and they quivered perceptibly. Too well they knew that the distinguished speaker meant "somewhere," and understood that, notwithstanding his careful drawl and elaborate accentuation, he had made what is known in American English as a "break." Mr. Le Gallienne spoke of the makers, sellers, and readers of books as people who are all playing with the same thing, and seemed to think that if they could be gathered somehow in a general convention for mutual exchanges of grievances and opinions literature would be improved.

Then he sat down, parting the skirts of his long coat as he did so, and thereby sending another shiver among the booksellers, who know that very, very superior persons are not expected to part the skirts of their coats as they sit, being theoretically the possessors of coats "to burn," and therefore indifferent to the fate of any one coat. But he did not twitch up his trousers at the knees.

Later, he was elected an honorary member of the league, and said he would be glad to use his privileges when he learned what they were.

After the routine work was over he talked with a number of the members, pulling away at his cigar, and they unanimously voted him a good fellow and "level headed" in private life.

C. A. Burkhardt was elected President of the league for the coming year.

WHEELWOMAN'S ARM BROKEN.

After It Was Set She Mounted Her Wheel and Rode Home.

Among the bicyclists who were attracted to the Coney Island Cycle Path by the fine weather of yesterday was a bright-faced, brown-haired girl of nineteen years. While riding down the path she was forced to turn suddenly aside to avoid a carriage which wheeled across the road, and did it so sharply that she was thrown from her bicycle. She was riding at a pretty rapid gait when this occurred, and when she fell her arm was caught in the bicycle in such a way as to break it just below the elbow.

Policeman John J. Last of the park force was on his wheel at the time and saw the accident. He turned in an ambulance call, which was responded to by Surgeon Sherwood of the Seney Hospital. Dr. Sherwood set the injured limb.

To the amazement of both the policeman and the surgeon, the girl pluckily refused any further assistance, and declared that she would not get into the ambulance. She said she was going to ride home. Dr. Sherwood, after vainly endeavoring to dissuade her, bandaged her arm, and she mounted her wheel and rode off. She refused to give her name or address.

Ninth Regiment Inspection.

The annual review and inspection of the Ninth Regiment was held in its armory, on Fourteenth Street, last night. Not over a dozen men of the entire regiment failed to attend. The soldiers were equipped in heavy marching order and put through the complete field practice. Col. William Seward was in command. Major Gen. Roe and staff conducted the inspection. He was assisted by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, Gen. Hoffman, and Col. Green and Major Lee.

Cornelius V. Collins Confirmed as State Superintendent of Prisons.

CHARGE OF UNFITNESS MADE

Senator Tibbits, the Republican Member from Troy, Condemns the Nomination and Votes with the Democrats.

ALBANY, March 9.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Penal Institutions reported for confirmation the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be State Superintendent of Prisons, Senators Foley, Martin, and Pavey dissenting.

Senator Cantor said that there had been some criticism of Mr. Collins in relation to his official career as Sheriff of Rensselaer County, and he desired that the charges be investigated before confirmation.

Senator Ellsworth scouted the idea, saying that the fact that the nominee came from the county of the Governor was a guarantee of his personal fitness.

Senator Cantor replied that if confirmation by the Senate was to be a perfunctory matter the nomination might as well be confirmed at once. If it was to be a genuine confirmation, he believed that the repeated charges of one of the most reputable newspapers in Troy was worthy of consideration.

Senator Tibbits, the Republican representative of the Troy district said that he conceded the Governor's right to make such nominations as he desired, but that he, as a Senator, claimed the right to exercise his judgment on confirmation. He declared that Mr. Collins's record as Sheriff of Rensselaer County was not one of economy and not such as to warrant his advancement. The Board of Supervisors of that county, he said, had held up the Sheriff's bill, and he believed that such action would not have been taken without some good reason. He mentioned a bill of $600 for whitewashing the jail. Mr. Collins, he said, had been a loyal friend of the Governor, but the latter was not elected to office for the purpose of rewarding his personal friends.

Senator Nussbaum replied that he was sorry that Senator Tibbits had not been consulted about the nomination, but that Mr. Collins was a man of high standing in his community. If his bills had been held up by the Supervisors, it was the same thing that had occurred to nearly every Sheriff. His record, he said, was good, and his bills had been no higher than those of his predecessors.

Senator Wilcox, Chairman of the Penal Institutions Committee, said that he had examined the bill of Mr. Collins as Sheriff, to which Senator Tibbits had referred, and that it was $1,000 less than that of his predecessor for the preceding year.

Senator Tibbits answered that the previous year's bill included the cost of the expensive trial of "Bat" Shea.

Senator Brackett said that the arguments advanced by Senator Tibbits against confirmation were insignificant. He regretted that the Governor had not seen fit to confer with Senator Tibbits regarding the nomination of a man from his own county, but the responsibility of the Governor in the matter was worthy of recognition, and his personal acquaintance with the nominee should be sufficient to satisfy the Senate.

Senator Raines reminded Senator Tibbits that the appointment was not a local one. All that could be said against the nominee, said Senator Raines, was that he did not agree politically with Senator Tibbits.

Senator Krum asked Senator Tibbits if Mr. Collins was not sufficiently respectable to help him secure nomination and election as Senator from the Thirtieth District. Senator Krum said that he was convinced that Senator Tibbits's opposition was purely personal.

Senator Carter moved that the nomination be tabled, which was lost by a vote of 30 to 13. The nomination was then confirmed by a vote of 30 to 14, Senator Tibbits voting with the minority on both roll calls.

ARGUMENTS OF CANAL MEN.

They Want the Canals Improved and Oppose the Plan to Sell Them.

ALBANY, March 9.—A committee representing the canal interests of the State appeared before Gov. Black to-day to advocate the submission to a vote of the people at the next general election of a proposition to issue an additional $7,000,000 worth of canal improvement bonds. The committee was composed of Erastus Wiman of New York, President of the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company; George Clinton of Buffalo, George H. Reynolds of Buffalo, William McConnell of New York, representing the Board of Trade and Transportation; William E. Cleary of New York, and A. R. Smith, Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee.

The same committee and several others appeared this afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to Senator Pavey's proposed constitutional amendment to permit the sale of the State canals to the Federal Government. The committee took no action on the matter.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action of the Assembly on Various Measures.

ALBANY, March 9.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Assembly:

Mr. Tiffany's—Repealing the law providing for a Special Jury Commissioner in New York City.

Mr. Perkins's—Regulating the inheritance of personal property among collateral relations.

Mr. Wallace's—Regulating the punishment of tramps in Queens County.

Mr. Schmidt's—Making the salaries of teachers in Brooklyn the same as those of Manhattan.

Mr. Nixon's—Authorizing the auditing of the claim of William A. Deering against New York City for advertising the sale of bonds in the late City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Guider's—Incorporating the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Weekes's—Prohibiting extra allowances for Commissioners of Street Opening by Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Post's—Regulating the game laws relating to web-footed wild fowl in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.

Mr. T. Smith's—Enabling the New York City Fire Commissioner to rehear and determine charges against James P. Reilly.

Mr. Gallagher's—Authorizing New York City to expend $1,500,000 for improving streets in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Oliver's—Providing that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad shall issue family trip books to commuters traveling to and from New York at reduced rates.

Mr. Hill's—Providing that in cases where loans are asked of banks and appraisals of value are necessary, the bank and not the borrower shall pay for the appraisal.

Mr. Nixon's—Appropriating $200,000 for the deficiency for the year in the fund for the support and the maintenance of the State prison system.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 9.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day:

Senator Cantor—Providing that whenever any person or corporation authorized to acquire title to real property for public use has taken possession of such property without having acquired title thereto, it shall be lawful for the owner of the property to institute a special proceeding to have the damages sustained by him ascertained and paid.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law so as to provide that any bank may purchase at any sale, public or private, any real estate on which it may have a mortgage.

Senator Grady—To permit any citizen to make a complaint to the State Racing Commission against a racing association without notice to The Jockey Club and providing that after revocation of the license of an offending association no new license shall be issued to it for one year.

Mr. [illegible]—Providing that no drug, mixture, or medicine shall be sold unless an

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Salaries of Coroner's Physicians—To Permit Sparring Exhibitions.

ALBANY, March 9.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator Grady—Increasing the salaries of the Coroner's Physicians from $4,000 to $5,000 a year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and fixing them at $3,000 for the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Senator Page—Amending the New York charter relative to Commissioners of Buildings by providing that whenever plans for a building shall have been rejected by a Commissioner an appeal may be taken to the full Board of Commissioners of Buildings instead of to the Board of Examiners, and making the decision of the Commissioners reviewable by the Supreme Court.

Also, giving to the Department of Street Cleaning in the City of New York exclusive charge of the removal of stable refuse.

Senator Grady—Providing that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces in weight may be held in a room which will hold at least 12,000 persons, in a building already erected, and which was erected for entertainment purposes only.

Also, permitting the Commissioners of the sinking fund of the City of New York to invest surplus moneys accruing to any of the sinking funds in the bonds or stock of the City of New York as now constituted.

Senator Ford—Amending the New York City charter by striking out the designation of certain piers for recreation purposes, and authorizing the Board of Docks to set apart such piers as the board shall consider necessary for recreation.

Also, amending the New York charter by providing that one of the three Commissioners of Street Opening shall be a practical builder, engaged in the building business.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Oliver—Providing for a new recreation pier at Pier 28, East River.

Mr. Adler—Authorizing the Dock Department of New York City to establish three more recreation pavilions on piers.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will report favorably to-morrow the bill of Mr. De Graw, appropriating $85,000 for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn.

RAILROADS IN THE PARKS.

Suspicion Cast on a Bill Introduced by Senator Ford.

ALBANY, March 9.—What several Senators believe to be an "African in the woodpile" was brought to light in the Senate to-day during the discussion by the Committee of the Whole of Mr. Ford's bill amending the act of 1892 relative to railways in and near public parks in New York City.

The object of the measure, as stated by Senator Ford, was simply and solely to allow the present surface car line crossing Central Park at Eighty-sixth Street to change its motive power from horse power to the underground electric trolley system. The bill was introduced, the Senator said, at the instance of the West Side Property Owners' Association, and had been drawn by the counsel for that organization.

Senator Raines pointed out that the second section of the bill went far beyond its professed purpose. It provides that no railroads shall be constructed, equipped, or operated "outside the boundaries of any such park" by virtue of this act, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent of the local authorities be obtained, with the usual condemnation proceedings as an alternative. This, Mr. Raines declared, took away the necessity of obtaining the consent of the abutting property owners to the building of such a railroad, removed the jurisdiction of the courts, and left the entire matter in the hands of the Park Board.

Senator Pavey declared that, whatever may have been the intent of the bill, it gave far-reaching and unprecedented powers, and ought not to be passed. It would, he said, clearly permit the construction of a surface railroad across any of the city's parks without the consent of the abutting property owners or of the court, and as there were a number of avenues and streets which compose a part of the park system—portions of Fifth Avenue, for example, and the Riverside Drive—it practically placed it in the power of the Park Board to permit the construction of surface roads on these thoroughfares.

Senator Ford protested that the bill aimed to create no such powers, and he consented to have it laid aside until he could communicate with the parties for whom he had introduced it as to their intent.

TO SIMPLIFY LAWYERS' WORK.

Important Reforms Proposed in a Bill Introduced by James Breck Perkins.

ALBANY, March 9.—There was reported from the Assembly Codes Committee to-day, "for consideration," a bill of far-reaching importance to the legal profession and one which would, if passed, revolutionize the practice of the courts of the State. James Breck Perkins, member of the Assembly from Rochester and well known in historical and literary circles as the author of "France Under Louis XV.," "France Under Mazarin," and other works, is responsible for the measure, and in explanation of its provisions he makes the following statement:

"This bill is intended mainly to simplify the practice. In the first place, it provides that the Judge may have very large authority in his discretion to hear suits, and that no action shall abate by reason of the improper pendency of an action. In this respect the bill is modeled after the rules of the court now prevailing in England, which are more elastic than our own practice under the Code.

"The bill also allows counter claims of any sort, and does away with the old rule by which a cause of action in tort could not be used as a counter claim in an action on contract. By this rule, if a man sues on a note, but has himself committed some wrong on the property of the maker of the note, there can be no offset. By the change proposed no arbitrary rule will prevent the court's disposing of all controversy in one suit.

"Another provision does away with the rules requiring party suits to be brought before causes of action of a different character and allows any cause of action, legal or equitable, to be joined in one suit, the Court having the power, when they cannot conveniently be tried together, to make such disposition as shall seem best.

"By another provision demurrers are abolished. They have long been abolished in England, and they are one of the resorts by which the time and money of litigants are consumed, to the amusement of the lawyers and no one else.

"Another provision fixes the time for the serving of an answer or other pleading at ten days instead of twenty days. Now, when a complaint is served, the lawyer puts it aside for eighteen days before looking at it. By my bill this waste time would be lessened and the progress of litigation correspondingly quickened.

"Another provision gives the court the most extensive power and allows amendments to pleadings at any time. In this respect the bill substantially adopts the rules of the English courts.

"A further provision increases the power of the Appellate Courts to modify judgments before them, and seeks to restrict the frequency of new trials granted on cause of evidence, unless the court is convinced that substantial wrong was done."

The bill has received lengthy and careful consideration in the Codes Committee, but the changes in procedure which it proposes are so radical that the committee did not feel justified in recommending its passage, and contented itself with referring the measure back for the consideration of the whole House. Many lawyers in the Legislature, whose attention has been attracted to the bill, regard it as offering wise and needed reforms, which, while they may not be granted by the present body, are bound to come in time.

Sears Insurance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate this morning passed the Sears Insurance bill, providing for the organization of life insurance companies upon what is styled the "stipulated premium plan." Its supporters claim that it will enable companies to furnish cheap insurance upon a safe basis, avoiding the uncertainty of the assessment system and the high rates of the leading companies. The bill provides for the reincorporation of existing companies which desire to take advantage of the new system. The measure has passed the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor.

Ellsworth Newspaper Bill Dead.

ALBANY, March 9.—It is learned that Senator Ellsworth will move to-morrow to recommit his newspaper bill. This means that the bill is dead, for it will not be reported again this session. It is said that this action is taken on the advice of Gov. Black, who had a long consultation with Senator Ellsworth this morning.

PILES.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

Municipal Art Commissions.

ALBANY, March 9.—The bill to encourage the development of art in the cities of the State made a long stride forward to-day when it passed the Assembly and was sent to the Senate. The prospects are that the measure, which is indorsed by the artists of New York City, will become a law. It establishes bi-partisan art commissions in cities of the first and second class, and authorizes cities of the first class to spend $50,000 and cities of the second class $25,000 a year in the purchase of the works of American artists.

City Gas Company's Charter.

ALBANY, March 9.—The hearing which was to have been given by the Attorney General to-day in the matter of the application of F. B. Thurber and W. H. McCarroll for permission to commence an action to vacate the charter of the City Gas Company of New York City, which was incorporated in 1865, on the ground that it is not exercising its corporate rights, has been adjourned until Thursday of next week.

Legislative Notes.

The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill was ordered to third reading yesterday in the Assembly.

The Ways and Means Committee will report to-day to the Assembly a bill appropriating $450,000 for work on the State Capitol.

In the Assembly to-morrow Assemblyman Donnelly will move to discharge the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water from consideration of his Dollar Gas bill.

The Senate Committee on Public Health yesterday decided to report favorably Assemblyman Bondy's bill prohibiting chiropodists from practicing surgery or prescribing medicines.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will report favorably to-day Senator Ford's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to represent the State at the Paris Exposition.

C. C. Shayne, Richard M. Walters, Rupert A. Ryley, Charles Hauptner, and E. Twyeffort of New York will appear before the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon in support of the Brush bill to reduce telephone rates.

Senator Ford's bill restricting the hours of drug clerks in New York City was passed yesterday by the Senate by a vote of 27 to 3, Senators Humphrey, Stranahan, and Tibbits voting in the negative.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee decided yesterday to report favorably the resolution of Mr. Delaney providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the relative advantages of contract work or days' labor on municipal and State works.

The bill of Assemblyman Perkins regulating the procuring of credit on signed statements, which is favored by the New York Credit Men's Association, has been amended by the Assembly Committee on Codes to meet the objections urged against it by Chairman Allds, and in its modified form was reported to the Assembly yesterday.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads will report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Kelly directing the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to approve a fender to be used on electric and cable cars, and requiring companies operating such cars in all cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to equip their cars with such fenders not later than Jan. 1, 1899.

THE OSCEOLA LAUNCHED.

She Is Owned by Thomas L. Watt of the American Yacht Club.

The steam yacht Osceola, owned by Thomas L. Watt of the American Yacht Club, was launched yesterday morning from Pine's shipyard, foot of Twenty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn. The ceremony, which was most successful, was viewed by a number of yachting enthusiasts and friends of the owner. The six-year-old son of Capt. Charles Clausen, who will command the yacht, shattered the customary bottle of champagne across her sharp prow. She was launched without her machinery, and the boilers will be put in place at Tebo's Basin within a week. Her engines, which are by Sullivan, will be set in place later.

The Osceola will be enrolled in the American and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. Her guaranteed speed is fifteen miles an hour, and she may exceed that by two or three miles under natural draft. She is built of wood, is 120 feet over all, 116 feet on the water line, eighteen feet beam, ten feet depth of hold, and seven feet six inches drought. She is schooner rigged, with masts reaching fifty-five feet above the deck, they in turn being surmounted by topmasts.

The interior trimmings are of white and quartered oak. The Osceola is expected to be in commission during the early part of April. She is one of the strongest and best built vessels that have been constructed in this vicinity for some years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES CUT.

Further Reductions Announced in Both Directions.

MONTREAL, March 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has again made a five-dollar cut in rates West. This makes the second-class fare $25 to any place on the coast, and the first-class fare $31.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has made a further cut of 30 per cent. in east-bound passenger rates, taking effect to-day. One can now travel from Vancouver to St. Paul for $10. Travel East as well as West is very heavy.

Absorbed by the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., March 9.—It is announced here on excellent authority that the Union Pacific is now in control of the Oregon Short Line. The formal announcement of the absorption by the parent company of the great branch is looked for this week. The Oregon Short Line carries with it control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. It is also announced that the Union Pacific will secure control of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf from Julesburg to Denver.

Kansas City and Atlantic.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas City and Atlantic Railway the following Directors were re-elected: Theodore C. Bates, Francis E. Morey, Stephen M. Crosby, S. W. Burdett, Horatio Adams, all of Boston; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; H. C. Bullard, Hillistock, Mass.; A. C. Paine, Portland, Me.; John Haugh, Providence, R. I.; Webster Withers and Thomas Morrow, Kansas City.

Kansas Midland Foreclosed On.

WICHITA, Kan., March 9.—In the United States Court here to-day Judge Thayer of St. Louis heard the foreclosure case against the Kansas Midland Railroad, and granted the decree. The suit was brought by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York for $1,700,000, and covers 104 miles of track between Wichita and Ellsworth.

New Bonds of a Colorado Road.

DENVER, Col., March 9.—The stockholders of the Midland Terminal Railway have authorized the sale of $400,000 of 5 per cent. bonds to mature in 1925. This indebtedness covers the entire obligations of the company and reduces the yearly fixed charges to $30,000. The bonds are taken by E. W. Rollins & Sons of Boston.

The Koerner Jury Out.

The jury in the case of William J. Koerner, who has been on trial for the last three weeks before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court, for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, retired at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At an early hour this morning they had not been able to agree upon a verdict.

THE GENUINE

JOHANN HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT

MAKES

FLESH AND BLOOD

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Hearing to be Held To-day on a Substitute Introduced by Senator Lexow.

ONE PROVISION CRITICISED

A Clause That Might Affect the Republicans Who Voted for Low Last Fall Likely to be Stricken Out.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Primary bill threatens to rival the chameleon in the character and frequency of its changes. Reported agreed upon last Friday, it made its appearance in the Senate again to-day in the form of a substitute from the hands of Senator Lexow.

The new form of the bill is the outcome of the joint labors of Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath and W. H. Hotchkiss, revised and further amended by Mr. Lexow. What the Independent representatives in the Legislature regard as the most material change in the bill is one with whose preparation they had nothing to do, which they did not discover until to-day, and which was not inserted by the machine's representatives, as might have been suspected. This is an addition to the section on the basis of representation, as follows:

If the boundaries of such unit of representation (an election district) shall have been changed since a Governor was elected, then such basis shall depend upon the number of votes cast in such unit of representation at the last election of a State officer. If such boundaries shall have been changed since an election at which a State officer was elected, the general committees of the respective parties shall fix such basis of representation.

This, it is pointed out, would shut out from the Republican primaries in New York City all those Republicans who did not vote for Wallace last year. As thousands of Low Republicans did not vote for Wallace, the direct result of this provision, it is urged, would be to debar them from the primaries of the party this year. The suggestion is made also that the provision would make it possible for the Police Board to change the boundaries of the districts after an election for a State officer on the pretense of adjusting the inequalities of the apportionment, in which case under the new bill the General Committee would have the power to fix the basis of representation in all party conventions.

Objectionable Clause Explained.

Mr. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, who drew the section referred to, makes the following explanation:

"I am informed that some persons criticise a clause which was added to the Primary Election bill by Senator Lexow and myself late last night. The criticism is based upon a misunderstanding, both of the purpose and scope of the clause. As the bill stood when we revised it last evening no provision was made for fixing the basis of representation in a convention in case election districts are the units of representation and the boundaries thereof are changed. This is the case in Buffalo and in most of the cities of the second class.

"For that reason we thought it better to provide that if the boundaries were changed after an election for Governor, then representation should be based upon the last vote for a State officer, as, for instance, Court of Appeals Judge last year, and if the boundaries were changed after the last election for any State officer, that in that event, which would happen very rarely, the basis of representation could be left to the party committees.

"As I now read the bill it might be that this clause would apply to New York this year. If it does, it should be stricken from the bill and some better provision devised. If it does not, it probably is better to strike it from the bill in the interest of a perfect understanding. This movement is of too much importance to jeopardize it in any particular through a misunderstanding."

Provisions of the New Bill.

Senator Lexow said in regard to the substitute bill:

"The original bill has been amended in some important particulars, has been rephrased, and its various parts readjusted. It is in every way a more perfect and logical bill in its arrangement. The main amendment of substance is that relating to a more complete provision for secrecy of enrollment on days of registration. Under it the person desiring to enroll has the option either of answering questions as to his political affiliation orally or he may sign a declaration containing all the statements which he will be required to make if challenged, and from this declaration the Inspectors must make the appropriate entries in the enrollment books. His announcement is thus confined to the four Inspectors, upon whom secrecy is enjoined under penalty of the commission of a misdemeanor.

"The other amendments are of minor importance, except that the proceedings connected with the special enrollment for the year 1898 are assimilated to those governing the system for future years, and, while such special enrollment is mandatory on the City of New York, it is made optional in other cities covered by the act."

The most important hearing yet had on the Primary bill will take place to-morrow before the Judiciary Committees of the two houses in joint session. Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath, Gen. Wager Swayne, and James S. Lehmaier are expected to be present, besides other members of the new Republican Organization of the County of New York, representing friendship for and opposition to the bill. No obstacle will be offered by the machine. In fact, the regular organization's declaration that it will pass any measure the independents agree on is now accepted here as genuine. The statement is made on unquestionable authority that Mr. Platt has so declared within the last few days.

Will Watch the Primary Bill.

A committee of twenty-five of the Committee of Fifty-three movement will go to Albany to-day to watch the progress of the Primary Reform bill in the Legislature and to render what assistance they can toward its passage. A meeting of the General Committee of Fifty-three has been called for to-morrow night, in Hardman Hall in Fifth Avenue, to consider the adoption of by-laws and to transact other business. They will decide, among other things, for a regular night for the monthly meeting of the General Committee.

TALKED ABOUT A SCANDAL.

Dr. Jones, However, Did Not Finish Reading His Resolution.

The Board of Supervisors for Queens County met yesterday. Dr. Oliver L. Jones of Long Island City was present and had a resolution which he wanted some Supervisor to introduce. He started to read it. As far as he got, this is what he read:

"Whereas, There is scandal concerning public improvements in Queens County affecting certain officials; and

"Whereas, It seems meet and proper that the innocent be relieved from any unjust suspicions; now be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Queens County hereby authorize the County Treasurer to pay to the order of William J. Youngs, the District Attorney, the sum of $200—"

At this point Supervisor Bernel arose and wanted to know what it was all about. He wanted to know when a scandal was heard of, and asked definite information. He wanted to know if it was a revival of the old talk about the causeway between Flushing and Newtown. Dr. Jones replied that the causeway was a scandal; that it cost $21,000, and was not worth $10,000. He was surprised to hear the Supervisor say a word in defense of the causeway. The Supervisors then proceeded to other business, and Dr. Jones put on his coat and left in disgust. He claims there is cause for investigation of the county, and says he is willing to subscribe $1,000 toward the expense.

Painters Demand More Pay.

A largely attended meeting of the journeymen painters and decorators was held in the assembly hall of Cooper Union last night. Shorter hours and an increase of wages were demanded after the fourth day of April. Four dollars per day for decorative work and $3.50 per day for plain work are to be demanded of employers after the above date. Chairman R. P. Davis introduced the speakers, who were Herman Collenburg, George McLeish, David Callahan, Howard Botkan, Patrick Kinsella, John Olin, W. E. Ferris, Albert F. Feller, and Victor Buher.

SILVERSMITHS,

are showing in advance of the usual season of exhibition examples of their recent work in Household Silverware indicating the styles which will prevail during the approaching Spring Wedding Season. Selections made at this time can be reserved for future delivery.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

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FOR HONEST ADVERTISING.

C. C. Shayne Argues in Support of the Bill to Prevent Misrepresentation.

ALBANY, March 9.—President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to-day in favor of the Guy bill to prevent misleading and dishonorable advertising. The committee agreed to report the bill favorably to the Assembly. The bill has passed the Senate, and Gov. Black is said to have announced that he will sign the measure when it reaches him. In addressing the committee in support of the bill Mr. Shayne said:

"We all know that it is a crime to make a false statement. Any person guilty of a crime should be punished. It is dishonest for a farmer to make a false statement in the deed which he gives to the purchaser when he sells his farm. He has a right to sell his farm worth $5,000 for $3,000, but when he gives the deed the farm must contain as many acres as described in the deed. He cannot sell 100 acres and have them recorded as 150 acres. You cannot legislate as to the price at which he will sell his farm, but you can legislate as to the statement he makes. You cannot prevent a merchant from selling an article at any price he may desire, providing the article offered for sale is as represented. If it is not as represented the merchant should be punished, and if there is no law on the statute books to punish a merchant for making false statements in the public print or in his store, there should be one.

"I claim that it is dishonest to advertise paste as genuine diamonds, electric-dyed rabbit as 'electric seal,' ash furniture as oak, brass as gold, or cloth as all wool when it is half cotton. I claim it to be dishonest and misleading to advertise any imitation article under the name of the genuine article. No one suffers as much by these misleading advertisements as those who can least afford it—the wage earners and their families. They are attracted by these seductive announcements, and expect on account of the size of the concern from whom they buy that they will get the article advertised, and they should get it, but they frequently get a substitute which is an imitation of the genuine.

"Many reputable merchants who formerly advertised are discontinuing, because, as they say, when they advertise they give the correct name and the honest price of a genuine article, while in the next column of the newspaper there may be inserted an advertisement describing an imitation article under the same name as the genuine article, and quoted at a price at which it is impossible to furnish the genuine article. This is an injustice to the honest merchant who pays for his advertisements and expects results, and it is a great injustice to the purchasing public. Misleading advertisements attract trade, and the customer, believing the advertisement, is deceived, and there appears to be no redress after the purchase made from the stores that resort to fraudulent advertising.

"A few years ago a New York newspaper severely criticised one of the New York department stores for making false statements in the newspapers. Every honorable business man respected the newspaper for the stand it took. No self-respecting newspaper or individual can afford to uphold wrong over right. I want it distinctly understood that I am not here for the purpose of speaking against the department stores. There are department stores that are conducted on honest principles; their proprietors are honest men and would not resort to dishonest methods.

"There are seasons of the year when merchants advertise goods at large reductions, sometimes at cost, and even at less than cost, rather than carry them over until the next season; but that is not misleading and dishonest advertising, but it is misleading and dishonest advertising if the articles are not precisely as represented in the advertisement.

"The law in both France and Germany is stringent in prohibiting false advertisements. Our laws in this respect are entirely too lax, and I hope that this Legislature will pass the Guy bill. The bill is equitable; it does an injustice to no one. It protects the purchasing public and that class of men who desire to do an honorable business, and prevents dishonest people from imposing upon the public.

"I was pleased when I learned that the bill had passed the Senate last week, and I hope that this committee will report the bill favorably; that it will be immediately passed by the Assembly, and signed by the Governor, and I assure you, gentlemen, that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York will do its utmost to see that the law is enforced."

ACTOR WILSON'S FORT.

While He Is Absent in the West, Workmen Begin Tearing Down the Work in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 9.—The miniature fort erected at the base of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument here is being demolished. A gang of laborers began the work to-day. Francis Wilson, the actor, who caused the erection of the monument, is in Cincinnati, and does not know of this.

A year ago Mr. Wilson suggested the erection of the fort. It was designed by Artist Kemble. At that time every one seemed to think the idea a capital one. The fort was supposed to represent the ruins of a redoubt which had been battered down by shells. Some condemned cannon and shells were obtained from the Government, and these were fixed in what some have since claimed was an artistic manner, and by others as a hideous manner.

Work had barely begun before protests were heard. The people who opposed the fort designated it as "that heap of old cobble stones at the foot of the monument."

The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, which owns the ground on which the monument stands, decided the fort was a disfiguration of the plot, and ordered the Memorial Association which erected the monument to remove it.

The association refused to do this. Mr. Wilson was consulted, and he said that the great fault with the fort was that it looked new, and that when a year or so had elapsed and ivy and moss had a chance to grow on the stones it would be all right. Mr. Wilson then called in a committee, consisting of Artists Frederic Remington and R. Zogbaum and Julian Hawthorne, the author, to examine the fort and report upon it. The committee reported the fort was a "work of art," and Hawthorne added, it was poetical.

A few days ago the Trustees of the church again demanded its destruction and removal. This time the demand was sent to the G. A. R. post, which consented and ordered Peel & Co., contractors, to take away the stones. This work was begun to-day. The stones are being dumped in an old excavation, and the cannon and shells will be taken to the shore of Echo Bay.

Many denounce the removal of the fort and claim it is an outrage. The Memorial Association claims there is no authority for the removal of the fort, and will hold a meeting on Saturday to talk it over.

Price Reduced. Steam-cooked.

A-B-C

THE BEST

OATMEAL

Best and Cheapest. 10c. for 2-lb. Package.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Cereals M'f'g Co., New York.

Sheriff Martin and His Deputies, Charged with Unlawfully Killing Strikers, Declared Not Guilty.

JURY TOOK BUT ONE BALLOT

The Defendants Remain Under Bond and May Be Required to Answer to the Many Other Indictments Standing Against Them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 9.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, on Sept. 10 last, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty.

Long before the time for court to convene there was a big crowd waiting to gain admission to the courtroom, and when the doors were thrown open there was a wild rush, but only a limited number was admitted. Judge Woodward did not take his seat on the bench until 10:05 o'clock, the jury coming in a few minutes later. When the jurors had taken their seats the roll was called, each man answering to his name. The clerk then asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The foreman replied: "We have," at the same time handing the clerk the written verdict, which was promptly passed to Judge Woodward.

After reading the verdict, the Judge returned the paper to the clerk. The latter, addressing the jury, said: "Gentlemen, your verdict in the case of the Commonwealth versus James Martin and others is not guilty; so say you all?"

"We do," was the reply.

The jury was then polled, and each juror answered "Not guilty!" as his name was called. There was an attempt at applause, but it was quickly suppressed by the Judge.

When the jury retired last evening they took only one ballot, and it was unanimous for acquittal. It is said the jury was prepared to render a verdict before leaving the box. The ballot was taken only for form's sake.

After the jury had been thanked and discharged by Judge Woodward, District Attorney Martin asked that the defendants be required to continue their bail bond, as there are still seventeen indictments for murder hanging over them and thirty-eight for feloniously wounding. The bond was continued as requested. District Attorney Martin says he has not decided what to do with these other cases, but will confer with the prosecuting committee. This committee, it is said, will insist upon further prosecution.

The trial began Tuesday, Feb. 1, and continued for five weeks, about 150 witnesses being called by the Commonwealth and the defense. The case was bitterly fought by both sides and has excited more interest than any ever tried in this section of the State.

ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB.

Annual Meeting Held at the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The annual meeting of the Adirondack League Club was held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, and was largely attended. The reports of the Board of Trustees and the Treasurer showed that during the past year the club sold to the State 14,000 acres of land, known as the Adgate tract, for which it received $56,000, enabling it to pay off a large block of its bonds. It still owns 91,000 acres of fine game preserves in the Adirondacks.

The report of the Game and Fish Committee showed that 157,000 trout were raised to yearlings in the club's hatchery at Comb's Brook last season and distributed among the waters on the club preserve. There are now in the hatchery trays 154,000 brook trout eggs, 185,000 salmon, 100,000 Atlantic salmon, and 250,000 frost fish.

The catch of trout last season amounted to 4,150; 42 deer were killed, 23 bucks and 19 does, 19 less than the year previous, the falling off being due to the enforcement of the State law against hunting with dogs.

The following officers were elected: President—William H. Boardman; Vice President—Warren Higley; Secretary—Frederick A. Booth; Treasurer—Spencer Aldrich. Five Trustees were also elected to take the place of those whose terms expired yesterday. The new Trustees are Robert F. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie; William G. De Witt, Louis P. Jones, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and George H. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn.

FIVE SEPARATE PENSIONS.

Surprising Charge Against a Mexican War Veteran.

From The Philadelphia Record, March 6.

Charged with swearing falsely in an application for a pension, George Watson, an inmate of the almshouse, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for trial by United States Commissioner Craig. He is seventy-six years old, and is said to have been drawing pensions under five different names. He first became a pensioner on Sept. 24, 1847, as the result of injuries received on board the Savannah during the Mexican war. His other pensions are said to have been obtained under the names of comrades who served with him.

The charge on which he was committed yesterday was that on Dec. 8, 1896, in applying for a pension, he had sworn that he had not been in the naval or military service of the United States since his discharge from the Savannah, in 1847. Testimony was submitted, however, to show that he had served on several vessels during the rebellion, and also that he had in various other applications given his name as George Kelly, Henry Rodgers, James Smith, Charles Anderson, and Frederick Daggett. It was also testified that he had served a term of seven years in the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., for pension frauds to which he pleaded guilty.

Special Pension Examiner Jefferson testified that Watson had admitted to him having made fraudulent applications for pensions, one in the name of George Kelly for injuries received on the Savannah, and another in the name of Charles Watson, for injuries received on the Pawnee in the civil war.

The old man said he had no one to go his bail, and he was committed to Moyamensing.

No-License Gain in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript, March 8.

Three hundred and twenty-one of the towns of the Commonwealth held their annual meetings yesterday. Aside from matters exclusively of local importance, the principal feature of interest in these meetings was the action of the different communities upon the liquor-license question. Several of the towns, including Ashland, where last year there was a tie, joined the license column, while six towns changed from yes to no. These are Natick, Athol, Medway, Holliston, Scituate, and Orange. The towns changing from no to yes are Rockland, Amesbury, Dracut, Ashland, Hardwick, Lakeville, and Belchertown. While the upholders of the license policy make a gain of one in the number of towns that declare for license, the no-license people have gained to their side the large towns of Natick, Athol, and Amesbury; so that, reckoning by population, the victory can fairly be claimed by the no-license workers.

Forger Sentenced in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—Warren D. Merwin, charged with forging the name of C. W. Jacobson to two checks—one for $500 and the other for $350—was found guilty in the Superior Criminal Court this afternoon and sentenced by Judge Elmer to four years in State prison. The trial had been in progress nearly two weeks.

Died of Nose Bleeding.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 9.—Miss Lou May Fisher, aged sixteen, daughter of John Fisher, died at her home at Pamocha this afternoon from nose bleeding. The hemorrhages began about a week ago.

Philadelphia Firm Embarrassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Executions aggregating $49,850 were issued to-day against George Deb Keim & Co., limited, harnessmakers, in favor of various creditors.

No War.

From The Philadelphia North American.

There will be no war if Spain can avoid it and we can avert it.

[illegible]

Overwork Out of Compulsory School Hours is a Terror to London Youth.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It will probably astonish many people to learn that the employment, as wage earners, of children attending full time in our elementary schools is suspected of being carried to such excess that a petition for a departmental inquiry into the matter is being pressed for. The hours imposed by the schools and the standard set by the Educational Department are commonly supposed to be sufficiently exacting in their demands upon the energies of a child under twelve or thirteen years of age, but a summary of facts collected by a special committee composed of members of the Women's Industrial Council proves that grievous cases of overwork, out of school hours, exist, and that the amount of employment imposed makes it impossible that the best educational results should be attained.

This inquiry, which took place last year, and which embraced fifty-four board schools situated in various parts of London, showed that 5 per cent. of the children attending them were actually working for wages, the returns being made from the higher standards only. This does not include the far larger number working for their parents: a form of employment which is held by many to be one of the worst features of home industries.

Boy Labor.

Boys are chiefly employed by shops, serving, doing errands, carrying milk or delivering coal; also as boot and knife cleaners in lodging houses or as street sellers and newspaper boys. Two hundred and forty-nine between the ages of ten and fourteen are returned as working over twelve hours on Saturday. Thirty-nine of these work sixteen hours, thirty-eight till midnight, seven work over fourteen hours, and one for seventeen hours, while on ordinary week days from four to six hours of work is habitually added before and after school. A boy of fourteen works as handy boy in a wood and coal store for forty-five hours on the first five days of the week, sixteen and a half hours on Saturday, and six and a half hours on Sunday, receiving 2s. a week and his food. One of twelve is employed from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. on Fridays and from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. on Saturdays. A child of eleven works in a greengrocer's shop on Saturdays from 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. and from 4:30 to 8 on every other night, for the handsome remuneration of 1s. a week. The hours of a florist's boy, aged thirteen, are from 8 A. M. to 1:30, from 5:30 to 9:45, and on Saturdays from 6 A. M. to midnight; while a child of seven, described as "a wonderfully bright, intelligent boy," helps in a cheesecart from 7 to 10 every night for 1s. a week.

Girl Labor.

The employment of girls is less easy definitely to substantiate, so many being returned as uncertain, or as "minding baby" for a neighbor for a few pence a week, but numbers admittedly work for long hours at such trades as sack and brush making, trouser finishing, buttonholing, and matchbox making. A little girl of ten works for seven and a half hours a day: two and a half before school, which means beginning about 6 A. M., the best part of an hour at midday, four hours after school, and all day on the Saturday "holiday." "All day" on Saturday is, indeed, a very common return, and this is no play-work, but hard, unremitting toil, such as wearies grown men and women. What can we expect of physical or intellectual development under such conditions? Small wonder that teachers on all hands testify that the little wage-earners come to school dull and sleepy; that their strength is too heavily taxed, and that "they have no real childhood." The system presses most heavily upon the brightest and most intelligent, who are able to pass the standards and leave school earliest, and in great measure nullifies the care that is being exercised to secure a good education to the children of the nation. Many small boys are employed late on Saturday night as shop-watchers; that is, to watch the open stalls upon which goods are exposed in the poorer streets; this strolling up and down for hours outside being a sufficiently ungenial pursuit for a cold or wet Winter's night.

The Trained Casual.

By the time they grow up, these children have imbibed a taste for casual occupation, and no attempt is made to secure adequate and specific training. This may account in part for the fact that out of all the boys who left the London elementary schools in 1895, under 1,000 were traced to skilled employment, while over 8,000 had drifted into the ranks of unskilled labor.

It is by no means always the poorest parents who thus exploit their children's powers; in some of the humblest homes the teachers find real sacrifices made and consideration evinced for the child's best good; while the fathers of many of those who are losing youth and health and the chance of rising in the future, for a miserable shilling or two a week, are constantly returned as "foreman" or "carman," or in other good positions.

Such parents have no scruple about taking their children from school as soon as the compulsory standard is passed. In some towns scarcely any children remain at school after the eleventh year, and in many districts children of ten, especially if above the average in intellect, are exempted from further attendance.

Gold in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mrs. A. Hacheney, who is visiting the family of City Treasurer Hacheney, has received a letter from a friend in Grant County, in which mention is made of the rich strike lately made near there by a Mr. Guker, who is now called a millionaire. From a pan of decomposed quartz he washed out gold valued at $700, and the letter states that he has bushels of such rock. City Treasurer Hacheney says that he and his brother had a claim forty years ago on a big landslide from the mountains where Guker has made his strike. Many thousands of dollars were taken out of this slide, and many have been looking ever since to find where the slide came from. After forty years, Guker has found the place, and has no need to go to Klondike.

Mrs. Stowe's Hartford Home Sold.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, March 9.

The well-known homestead of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe, situated on the west side of Forest Street, was yesterday sold, through the agency of A. J. Glazier, to Miss Frances Z. Niles, daughter of the late Jonathan Niles, who will occupy it for her own home in April, after making some few changes to suit her taste. The place is one of the pleasantest on the street, aside from its historic recollections, its surroundings adding to its attractiveness. Mrs. Stowe's daughters have continued to occupy it since Mrs. Stowe's death.

Easter Hats Barred.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

"All hats off" is now the rule in one of the Presbyterian churches in Chicago. The minister said he was tired of preaching to a single row of faces before a forest of millinery, and he asked that the ladies keep their hats off during service. It is safe to predict that the Easter Sunday attendance of that church will be the smallest on record.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4 A. M.—719 Third Avenue; William Rosenbladt; damage, $600.
8:35 A. M.—690 Third Avenue; John Dilklord; damage, $25.
9:10 A. M.—172 Eldridge Street; Mason Levi; damage, $100.
2:15 P. M.—128 Allen Street; Otto Markowitz; no damage.
2:50 P. M.—137 East Nineteenth Street; Henry Wreckley; damage slight.
3:50 P. M.—543 West Sixty-fourth Street; A. Jacobs; damage, $5.
5 P. M.—242 East Fortieth Street; Mary Curry; damage slight.
5:10 P. M.—58 Ann Street; Standard Printing Company; damage, $10.
5:50 P. M.—73 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; M. McKenna; damage, $5.
6:40 P. M.—342 East Thirty-ninth Street; Samuel Hardmeiger; damage, $5.
9:15 P. M.—1,860 Third Avenue; J. Johnson; damage, $25.
9:40 P. M.—110 East Broadway; A. Sallven; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 9.—The plant of the Trott Baking Company was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss estimated at about $45,000, with $28,000 insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The big fur felt factory of the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton Streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000 to-day. The loss is covered by insurance.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Their Validity to be Tested by the Civil Service Reform Association.

CORPORATION COUNSEL TO AID

Secretary McAneny Says Mr. Whalen Is Ready to Help in Having the Question Settled—Letter from Controller Coler.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association met at the City Club last night to map out its plan of campaign for the maintenance of the civil service regulations in this city. William G. Low presided.

It was decided that the association will contest the validity of the new rules put into effect March 5 on the ground that their approval by the State board is necessary. This claim will be based upon the principle of law that the charter, as an act of the Legislature, does not repeal any existing laws that are not contrary to it. The old law of 1883 provides that the State board must approve the regulations adopted by the municipal board, and the association contends that there is nothing in this act that clashes with the civil service sections of the charter.

George McAneny, secretary, said that the association expects the co-operation of the Law Department in bringing this question to an early issue.

"We are quite friendly," he said, "and the Corporation Counsel has said that he was ready to aid us in having the question of the validity of the new regulations determined.

"We also expect to test the constitutionality of the rules themselves, whether the point that they must be approved by the State Board be sustained or not, if the exemptions continue. Some very important positions have been placed in the non-competitive or exempt class. Among them are Superintendents of hospitals and asylums, Wardens of prisons, Fire Marshals, Inspectors of Combustibles, &c. These places are of such importance that they require a rigid examination of prospective appointees.

"We shall also contest appointments when more than one is made under one exemption in 'confidential' places. I do not think that the business of a public office needs to be 'confidential.'"

Mr McAneny also said that the association will contest the action of the department in removing employes on the ground of "reduction of force," when there is no reduction, and when new men are appointed in place of the ones removed. "The only protection the charter gives is to provide against removals for political reasons, and requiring that reasons for removal be filed in the department. While this protection is not much, it may be sufficient to prevent removals for political reasons."

After the meeting Mr. McAneny said he had received from the Controller a reply to the letter he sent him a few days ago. The letter, Mr. McAneny said, was courteous and satisfactory. It is as follows:

George McAneny, Esq., Secretary Civil Service Association, New York:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., in regard to the legality of certain appointments made in the municipal civil service since Jan. 1, 1898.

I have requested from the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to the necessity for the approval of the new rules by the State Civil Service Commission, this being the most important legal point raised in your communication. As to the details in regard to employes who, as you state, have been improperly appointed, I beg to thank you for the information obtained in your letter. Each instance cited by you will receive the most careful consideration by the Department of Finance before payments are made of the salaries of such appointees.

I beg to assure you that I will, at all times, appreciate such assistance of this character as you may be able to offer, with a view of protecting the city and the Department of Finance from the results of any violations of the civil service law, rules, and regulations. Very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER,
Controller.

MR. CROKER AND MR. HILL.

The Tammany Leader Declares He Has No Quarrel with the ex-Senator—A Newspaper Attack.

The Morning Telegraph, which has been regarded as Mr. Croker's personal organ, yesterday made a bitter attack on David B. Hill and declared him an outcast from the Democratic Party because he did not publicly, or as far as is known privately, espouse the cause of the free silver candidate in the last Presidential campaign. The article accused him of having committed many meannesses in an attempt to hurt the Democratic organization in this city, and advises him to join "the farmers on the Hudson River if he wants to cut ice, because he will never again cut any ice in Democratic politics in this State."

Friends of Mr. Hill to whom the article was submitted laughed at it and quoted, "Let the galled jade wince." They said that after one blast from Mr. Hill, which had killed their pet press gag bill, it was natural that the "bosses" should feel sore.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, said last night that he knew of no reason why Mr. Hill should be considered outside the Democratic Party. When Mr. Croker was asked about the article in The Telegraph, he said it was not an interview with him, and he knew of no quarrel between himself and Mr. Hill.

BUFFALO MERCHANTS' BANQUET.

Work of the Indianapolis Sound-Money Convention Approved.

BUFFALO, March 9.—A banquet was given at the Ellicott Club this evening by the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo to 400 representative business men of this and other cities. In opening the proceedings, President Hefford of the Merchants' Exchange, who presided, said that the exchange felt that it was necessary and desirable that business men should come in closer contact with the work of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and with that end in view the banquet was suggested.

The principal speeches of the evening were delivered by Judge Robert S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., and C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia. The assemblage was an intensely enthusiastic and patriotic one, every reference to National honor, President McKinley, and ex-President Cleveland being cheered vociferously.

THE GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Otto Steffen of the New York Turnverein the Winner.

About 1,500 persons witnessed the events for the gymnastic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the latter's theatre last night. Otto Steffen of the New York Turn Verein carried off the all-around championship medal after a close contest with John Bissinger. W. Haas of the Pastime Athletic Club received the largest number of points for tumbling, which was not included in the all-around championship events, the latter being decided on standing apparatus only. Following is the standing of the contestants in the all-around championship:

EVENTS.

Horizontal Bar.—Hess, 26½; Hanser, 23; Berndt, 40¼; Stebbin, 39; Bissinger, 42¼.
Parallel Bars.—Hess, 32; Manser, 29—; Berndt, 39¼; Steffen, 41; Bissinger, 34.
Side Horse.—Hess, 33¼; Berndt, 25½; Stebben, 40¾; Bissinger, 40.
Long Horse.—Hess, 35¼; Berndt, 33½; Stebben, 34¼; Bissinger, 35¼.
Total—Hess, 127¼; Manser, 52¾; Berndt, 183½; Steffen, 155½; Bissinger, 151¼.

Elkes and Taylor to Race.

The National Track Association yesterday offered to match Harry D. Elkes, winner of the six-day race at Pittsburg, against Major Taylor, the colored rider, for a race of thirty-five miles, each rider to be allowed unlimited pace. The manager of Taylor announces that the challenge will be accepted, and the event probably will be run on the Manhattan Beach cycle track. A side wager of $500 will probably be put up.

Velcrema
Lundborg's—
quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to exposure.
Excellent after shaving.

SPANISH MINISTER HERE

Senor Louis Polo y Bernabe, de Lome's Successor, Arrives on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

HE WILL STRIVE FOR PEACE

Says He Is Glad to be Here Again, and Hopes to Find Matters as Pleasant as He Did During His Former Stay.

Señor Louis Polo y Bernabe, the successor to Señor Dupuy de Lome as Minister from Spain to the United States, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Gibraltar. He was met at the Hoboken pier by Consul General Baldasano and son, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington P. Soter, Military Adjutant La Casa, Vice Consul Fabregas Sotelo, M. Castillo, President of the Spanish Benevolent Society, and a number of other distinguished Spaniards. He came accompanied only by two servants, his wife, who is the daughter of Señor Mendez y Vigo, present Ambassador of Spain at Berlin, being now on a visit to her parents. She will arrive in May.

Señor Polo himself attended to his baggage, which consists of twenty-four pieces of various descriptions, sixteen belonging to him personally and eight containing the property of his two valets.

Considerable delay was experienced in getting the baggage passed by the customs officials, but the Minister exhibited no impatience. He stood about, chatting with his new acquaintances and being constantly introduced to later arrivals. At first he positively declined to be interviewed on any subject, and when closely pressed for a word walked in among a group of newspaper men and, politely lifting his hat, said, with a smile, "Good-bye." Finally, however, through the good offices of D. Bonanno, an Italian commission merchant of this city, who had been his constant companion on board the vessel, he decided to make a short informal speech. The new Minister speaks excellent English, though with a marked accent. He said:

"I am very glad indeed to come back to the United States. I like this country, and I like American ways. I lived here eight years, and was as sorry to leave as I am glad to come back. I have always received the most courteous treatment at the hands of the American citizens, and have no doubt I shall have the same experience henceforth."

He would under no circumstances discuss the present political situation in Spain or in this country, remarking: "I shall be sure to keep my mouth shut, just like Gen. Woodford in Madrid." This with a wink and significant smile.

Genial Democratic Ways.

From Mr. Bonanno, however, to whom the Minister had spoken freely during the trip across, it was learned that Señor Polo entertains the highest hopes for a peaceful solution of the present questions between Spain and the United States. Mr. Bonanno said:

"Señor Polo and I spent a great deal of time together on board the steamer, and I have never in my life met a more charming man. It was hard indeed for me to believe that he is a trained diplomat. He has none of the hauteur that diplomats usually have. All the time he was on board he laughed, joked, and even danced with the young ladies we had on board, conversed with anybody that would come along, and acted in a thoroughly democratic way.

"I told him that, while a born Italian, I was an American citizen and as much of a patriot as any born American. He seemed delighted, and said he hoped that the relations between the United States and his country would always be friendly. He said he would do all in his power to promote peace and good will between the two Governments, and as he knew Americans well and knew them to be a level headed people he had no doubt that whatever temporary difficulties might arise they would be amicably and wisely settled."

Mr. Bonanno also gave an account of a dinner which was given by Capt. Högemann on Tuesday night to six passengers, including Señor Polo, Judge Ignatius C. Grubb of Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. La Lanne of Philadelphia, and himself and Mrs. Bonanno. Judge Grubb presided and called upon Mr. La Lanne for a speech. The latter responded, and after the usual felicitations to the Captain on the voyage alluded to the Minister's duties at his new post, expressing the hope that he would find a smooth path before him. The Minister replied briefly, thanking the speaker for his good wishes and remarking that he entertained the belief that nothing but cordial relations would exist between the United States and all other nations of Europe.

As soon as the formality of passing Señor Polo's baggage had been gone through, the entire party was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, and, after a short rest, the Minister took dinner with Consul General Baldasano and the other officials. He left for Washington on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Señor Polo is a short, squat man, with iron gray hair and full Spanish beard. His face is broad, and his mouth firm and large, and seems to wear an almost perpetual smile. He is a fine linguist, and has many other accomplishments, being a prolific writer, especially on commercial matters, to which he has devoted careful study. He is forty-five years old, and a son of Admiral Polo, who served as the Spanish Minister at Washington from 1872 to 1875.

His Diplomatic Career.

When only twenty years old Señor Polo entered the Diplomatic Service as Attaché in Washington. At the retirement of his father, in 1875, he was promoted to the Third Secretaryship, and served in that capacity for six years, making himself thoroughly familiar with American institutions during his residence here. In 1882 he was appointed Second Secretary at The Hague, and three years later was called to the Foreign Office in Madrid. Shortly afterward he was made Minister, his first station in that capacity being at Cairo, after which he was sent to Brazil. Lately he has occupied the position of Chief of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Office at Madrid.

His appointment by the Sagasta Ministry to the important post at Washington created considerable comment in Spain, as he was promoted over the heads of several other diplomats, who thought themselves entitled to promotion by virtue of priority. Señor Sagasta, however, decided upon him as the best fitted to handle the present situation, relying upon his training under Admiral Polo, who was a most successful diplomat at Washington, and dealt with some delicate questions while in office, to the satisfaction of both Governments.

Princeton's Football Manager.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9.—At a mass meeting of the student body to-day, D. S. Cook of Evanston, Ill., was elected manager of the university football team for next year. William McIlvaine Robinson of Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen assistant manager, and at the same meeting Tracy Harris of New York City and C. C. Cuyler of New York City were elected to succeed themselves as members of the Graduate Advisory Athletic Committee for a term of three years, beginning with the present month.

Chess with Cambridge and Oxford.

LONDON, March 9.—Mr. Cecil Tattersall, President of the Cambridge University Chess Club, says, with reference to the challenge of the American universities, that Cambridge will make every effort to arrange a match, eight players a side, to occur shortly after Easter, and he adds that Oxford will in all probability join Cambridge in the matter.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Why cough and have a dangerous affection attack the lungs, when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you? For sale everywhere. 25 cents.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The Stallion Oro Wilkes Sold, After Lively Bidding, to J. W. Daly for $4,700.

HIGH PRICE FOR A BLACK COLT

Gen. Tracy Was an Interested Bidder for Two Animals, and Offered $4,000 for Wilkes and $2,900 for Mary Best.

The horsemen who gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening to witness the closing-out sale of the horses of the San Mateo Stock Farm of California were not disappointed in their expectation that Oro Wilkes, 2:11, the eight-year old son of Sable Wilkes and Ellen Mayhew, would call forth spirited bidding and a big price. The attendance was large, and the bidding on the high-class lot offered was strong enough to suit the consignors. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and F. C. Sayles were both anxious to secure Oro Wilkes, but after a lively bidding bout, in which Gen. Tracy bid up to $4,060, J. W. Daly secured the stallion for $4,700.

The most spirited bidding of the day was brought out when Mary Best, 2:12¼, was offered. The same three bidders who sought to buy Oro Wilkes were after the mare, and for a while it looked as if Gen. Tracy would secure her. His final offer was $2,900, but an additional fifty-dollar bid from Mr. Sayles, who is a prominent horseman of Providence, R. I., secured her. The best-sold horse in the consignment was a black colt, a yearling, by Oro Wilkes-Mary Best, by Guy Wilkes, which brought $1,025. The colt was bought by I. E. Cochran of Chester, Penn., and it was a matter of surprise to many of the horsemen that a yearling, even though so well bred, should bring that sum.

The horses sold for $200 or over, with their breeding, the names of the purchasers, and the prices are as follows:

THE PROPERTY OF SAN MATEO STOCK FARM.

Bay gelding, 3 years, by Sable Wilkes-Menlo Belle, by Menlo; W. Gray, Fall River, Mass.	$260
Brown gelding, 4, by Sable Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, by Steinway; C. T. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.	440
Black gelding, 4, by Sable Wilkes-Flora Grande, by Le Grande; H. E. Demarest, East Orange, N. J.	650
Bay colt, 2, by Sable Wilkes-Flora Grande, by Le Grande; I. E. Cochran, Chester, Penn.	260
Black filly, yearling, by Oro Wilkes-Flora Belle, by Alcona; I. L. Goff, Providence, R. I.	270
Black colt, yearling, by Oro Wilkes-Mary Best, by Guy Wilkes; I. E. Cochran, Chester, Penn.	1,025
Mary Best, (2:12¼,) ch. m., 4, by Guy Wilkes-Montrose, by Sultan; F. C. Sayles, Providence, R. I.	2,950
Oro Wilkes, (2:11,) blk. s., 8, by Sable Wilkes-Ellen Mayhew, by Director; J. W. Daly	4,700
Bay colt, 2, by Oro Wilkes-Roseate, by Guy Wilkes; John Dickerson, Goshen, N. Y.	235
Bay filly, 2, by Guy Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; I. E. Cochran, Chester, Penn.	250
Bay colt, 2, by Guy Wilkes-Directress, by Director; John Dickerson	570
Annie C., br. m., 13, by Le Grande-Hannah Price, by Arthurton; F. C. Sayles	2,500
Brown filly, 2, by Sable Wilkes-Annie C., by Le Grande; Prospect Stock Farm, Portland, Oregon	300
Black filly, yearling, by Sable Wilkes-Hanna, by Le Grande; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy	330
Signal Wilkes, b. g., 7, by Guy Wilkes-Signal, by Del Sur; George Malcolm, Brooklyn	400

Clearwater Wins at Pool.

BOSTON, March 10.—The Clearwater-Keogh pool championship was won by Clearwater. The game ended at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Miss Rowena won, Tawanda second, Mordecai third. Time—1:02¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds, half mile. Semicolon won, Oraibee second, Toluca third. Time—0:49½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Chihuahua won, Susiol second, Odds On third. Time—1:15.

FOURTH RACE.—Rancho Del Paso Handicap, one mile. Traverser won, Linstock second, Twinkler third. Time—1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Paul Griggs won, Tea Rose III. second, Bellicose third. Time—1:14.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, one and one-eighth miles. Lincoln II. won, Red Glenn second, Paul Pry third. Time—1:55.

McCOY SAYS HE IS CHAMPION.

His Forfeit Has Not Been Covered and He Signs Articles for a Fight with Gus Ruhlin.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—"Kid" McCoy, in a signed statement to-night, lays claim to the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world. He asserts that his forfeit of $5,000 has never been covered, and that under all laws of the prize ring he is entitled to both championships.

Personal notice had been served Fitzsimmons of the Kid's intentions. Closing his statement, McCoy says:

"Therefore, my challenge being unaccepted and my forfeit money uncovered, I claim the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world, and will defend them, according to the rules of the prize ring."

McCoy under his forfeit with Billy Madden to-night signed articles for a fight with Gus Ruhlin, another claimant for the championship. The articles call for a fight at catchweights to be held within three months before the club offering the largest purse or percentage. The gate receipts are to be divided, 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to the loser. The match is to be for the world's championship.

LAKEWOOD GOLF CHANGES.

Officers Elected and Lease for the New Property Signed.

The members of the Lakewood Golf Club put the finishing touches to the plans for their new links at the club's annual meeting on Tuesday night. The meeting marked a new era in the club's history, for it is now an incorporated organization. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—Robert B. Kerr; Vice President—John Miley; Secretary—Jasper Lynch; Treasurer—George W. Stockley; Board of Governors—The officers and Dr. Paul T. Kimball, W. A. Wheelock, Francis P. Freeman, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, and Frank M. Freeman.

The lease of the new grounds, which was authorized two weeks ago, was signed, and the club is now in possession of Nathan Straus's dairy farm for five years. It was voted unanimously to begin work at once on the land for the new eighteen-hole course, and men started work yesterday. The land will be rolled, rough places leveled off, and a large plot which was devoted to corn-raising last year will be sown with grass seed. The farmhouse on the property will soon be vacated, and some alterations will be made preparatory to getting in proper shape for the future clubhouse.

The lease of the present links will expire July 1, and the club has applied for Thanksgiving week in which to give the opening tournament on its new grounds next Fall. Dr. Paul Kimball was elected Captain of the Golf Club for the coming year.

Oakland Golf Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., was held last night at Delmonico's. President W. B. Lawrence occupied the chair, and his annual address showed a prosperous club.

Five new members were then elected. They are S. Edson Gage, Edgar S. Turton, Newbold Leroy Edgar, J. H. Purdy, and Malcolm Montrose Graham. Among the amendments to the constitution was one adding an associate membership of twenty in addition to the regular limited membership of 150. Lawrence E. Embree exhibited plans for an extension of the clubhouse, to cost $5,000, but the meeting adjourned without action on this proposition.

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1 5-piece Brocatelle Parlor Suit.
Pier Glass.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 Vase Lamp.
1 White and Gold Framed Picture.
2 pairs Lace Curtains.
BEDROOM.
1 3-piece Chamber Suit.
1 pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 Bedroom Chair.
DINING-ROOM.
1 6-foot square Extension Table, Oak.
4 Oak Chairs.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 56-piece China Tea Set.
KITCHEN.
No 6 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Strainer, 1 Bread Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 1 3-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

Everything for Housekeeping on Our Liberal Credit System.
Catalogue Mailed Upon Application.
19TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Schedule Adopted and Steps Taken to Suppress Rowdyism.

The Spring meeting of the Eastern Baseball League was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, and a schedule for the season's games was adopted. The League also adopted the provisions for the suppression of rowdyism at baseball games which were promulgated at the meeting of the National League at St. Louis last week. President P. T. Powers was authorized to appoint three men to act as the Disciplinary Committee, and a number of names were suggested to him by the delegates present.

The Scranton (Penn.) and the Worcester (Mass.) Club were released from the League. It was decided that a club must be paid the fifty-dollar guarantee whether the game is postponed on account of rain or not. President Powers was given power to change the date or location of a game on request, but his decision can be overruled by a three-fourths vote of the Directors.

One Dumb-bell Record Broken.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Henry Leveson, of Chicago, has lifted two ten-pound dumb bells from his side to arms' length above his head 4,500 times in two hours and forty minutes, breaking the record, which was previously three hours.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Judge Steverson Bourke, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—Oakes Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Capt. S. H. Pearce, Seventeenth Madras Infantry, London.

MURRAY HILL—G. T. Emmons, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—Baron Minotto, Berlin.

WALDORF—A. Verner, Russian Vice Consul.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, J. A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbking, millinery, 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allan, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allan, dry goods; Everett House.
Broughton, H. & W., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss J. M. Manning, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; domestics and linens; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Fisher, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Crosby & Ennist, Kingston, N. Y.; M. C. Crosby, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, clothing; Sinclair House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, art goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. G. Grau, notions, fancy goods, and laces; A. J. Dwyer, cloths, linens, and white goods; 48 Leonard Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. T. Edwards, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. W. Roggenbau, notions and laces; 80 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.
Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Gross, Mackie & Co., York, Penn.; J. S. Mackie, notions and cloaks; St. George Hotel.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, gloves and hosiery; C. E. Lambert, silks and velvets, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, ladies' and infants' wear, flowers, and feathers; Hotel Imperial.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; J. Keating, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. F. Woods, underwear; J. S. Mahon, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, silks and velvets; Westminster Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.
Jordon, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. F. Garity, ruchings; J. Waters, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street.
King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.
Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions, fancy goods, and laces, 83 Walker Street; Continental Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Adler, woolens; Hotel Albert.
Le Baron, E. T., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Obrist, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Murkland, S. R., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. A. MacGregor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Marks, Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
Mester, Newcomber & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, dry goods; Miss M. Smith, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, silks and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; D. C. Nugent, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. [illegible] Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Ordway, Hackett & Walker, [illegible]; W. Walker, white goods and [illegible]; [illegible] House.
Peck, E., Dry Goods Company, [illegible], Me.; L. T. Chabot, domestics; Everett House.
Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; E. W. Deveraux, silks; Hotel Albert.
Root & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. S. [illegible], carpets and upholstery goods; H. M. [illegible]man, cloaks and suits; 55 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Raub Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Raub, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. E. [illegible], furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial; W. E. [illegible]mon, linens and white goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, upholstery goods; 39 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, shirts; Hoffman House.
Stark Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. S. Stark, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. H. Blake, notions, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. Adams, silks and velvets, 102 Grand Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Miss A. Murray, ladies' and infants' wear, 39 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.
Trask, John, Huntingdon, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; S. Ullman, clothing and carpets; Hotel Vendome.
Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Worcester, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, dry goods, notions, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Wood & Hager, Bristol, Tenn.; W. M. Wood, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets and upholstery goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dress goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BICYCLES.

Why
pay more—or less—for a bicycle, when you can buy "The Spalding" for
$50
The Best Bicycle Built.
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29, 31, 33 WEST 42d STREET, NEW YORK.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the south-easterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said south-easterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running south-easterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line of Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to March 15th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 28th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

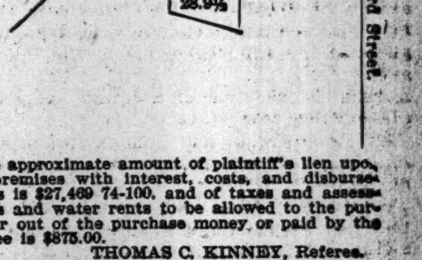
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,469 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

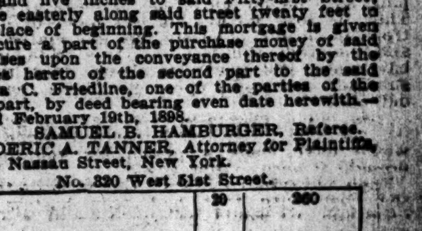
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $350.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

124-2awTh&M.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

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OF COURSE.

If we stop a moment to think of it it is very remarkable that the absolute obliteration of sectional lines in the vote in the House on the Defense bill excites no remark whatever. It is to-day as natural a thing that Gen. "JOE" WHEELER of Alabama, one of the most gallant of Confederate cavalry leaders, should greet Mr. CANNON's report of the bill with a shout of applause as it was thirty years ago that Gen. WHEELER was barred from Congress by his Confederate commission. The men who fought each other in that fierce arbitration by the sword are now so completely American, their feelings, convictions, interests, are in such harmony on questions of National import, that their common action is no more doubted on one part than on the other.

Yet this fact, to which our familiarity blinds us, is not only of tremendous importance, but is wholly without precedent in the history of the world. Never was there so desperate and bloody a civil war, never so rapid and complete establishment of National unity. The historian of the next generation, sufficiently remote to catch the perspective of our rapidly moving National changes, will see this more plainly than we, and he will find more interesting than the great struggle the story of the recovery from it, of the new start on a broader and more fruitful career. When he strikes, in The Congressional Record, the vote on the Defense bill, "Yeas, 311; nays, 0," he will realize more keenly than we do how wonderful a thing it is that that little cipher expresses all there is remaining of disloyalty to that Union for which the war was fought.

LEAVE IT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The behavior of Congress during these unquiet days is surprising and exemplary. It compels praise and restores confidence in the fundamental stability of the American character. Under untroubled skies the wild colts will play and kick up their heels in defiance of good manners and the country's displeasure. The "rumble of the distant drum" sobers them instantly. There has been no unseemliness, no perverse use of a serious occasion for buncombe. Neither in the Senate nor in the House has there been any attempt to invade the domain or to force the hand of the Executive. Party spirit has been stilled. Republicans and Democrats, silver men and Populists, have united to show to the world a fine example of the truth of the old saying that domestic politics cease at the frontier.

The unanimous vote of the House in passing Mr. CANNON's resolution to put fifty millions in the hands of the President for National defense, and the passage of the bill in the Senate without debate and without one opposing vote, will go upon the page of history. It stirs the pride and patriotism of the people. A

In the natural course of events Congress will be put to further, and it may be to severer, tests during the next few days or weeks. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry may be laid before it and the country at any moment. Whatever the finding may be we hope Senators and Members will steadily follow the path of wisdom they have hitherto pursued in trusting these grave international questions to the judgment and the initiative of the President. He is in close touch with both houses. He has the confidence of Congress and of the country, and he is worthy of it. We trust there will be no attempt to usurp his prerogatives or forestall his decisions.

There will be another occasion of grave anxiety for the country when the reports of Consuls upon the condition of the people of Cuba are laid before Congress. They have been called for by joint resolution. It is possible that they may be supplemented by a report of the more recent personal observations of Senator PROCTOR. Enough has transpired already to warn us that these chronicles of misrule and misery will stir men to pity and belike to anger. They will present at once the ultimate problem, the burning question, of our relations with Spain.

Then there will be supreme need of calmness and self-control. The matter will be too grave for froth and fury. It will be no time for the appeals of the speechmaker or for vexing the Administration with meddlesome resolutions. Then will be the hour for statesmanship. Better leave it to the President and his advisers.

Meanwhile, every man of reason and judgment must admit the distinctly pacific influence of the fifty-million-dollar appropriation. In the first place, the manner of it gives the impression, and a perfectly truthful impression, of great resources. How this amount of spare cash happened to be in the Treasury is not a question either pertinent or timely. The main thing is that this great sum is at once placed in the President's hands without the delay of raising it by borrowing or taxation. The lookers-on in the European capitals where the business of making ready for war is perfectly understood will appreciate what this means. It gives us such a start in the race that unless the contestant acts on prodigiously bad advice he will not start at all.

Then the absolute harmony of mind and action between Congress and the President, and the evident full confidence of the country in the President and its readiness to support him to any extent make a somewhat imposing spectacle to any outsider who may be taking the measure of the country. All these things make war appear a vanishing dream. It is admitted that Spain cannot wage war unless she can borrow money at once and in large sums. Any banker who should propose to lend her money to go to war with the United States would become an object of grave medico-legal interest to his partners. With a powerful Government to back up the loan with an alliance, an arrangement for advancing money for the enterprise might be made, especially by a financial house that was loaded up with Spanish bonds and was fond of throwing good money after bad. But the reports, apparently pretty well founded, of a remarkably friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States just at this time make such a venture improbable to the point of absurdity.

The keeping of the peace and not the making of war is the unmistakable tendency of every step that has been taken at Washington.

CUBA AND THE FAR EAST.

The London dispatches are entirely credible which assure us that the sympathy of England is with us in respect to Cuba, and also that England would be very glad of our support in the contest she is carrying on, and has thus far, with the exception of Japan, caried on single-handed, in the Far East.

England was bound to sympathize with us in Cuba. The insurrection there has made it impossible for any trading nation to do business with Cuba on satisfactory and mutually profitable terms. We have felt the most inconvenience from the insurrection, because normally we do more business with Cuba than anybody else. Great Britain has felt it next, because her interests are second only to ours. Besides the loss of our trade, we have also suffered the expense and annoyance of patrolling our own coast for years in order to prevent the transmission of supplies to the Cuban insurgents. We have grown weary of this and have insisted that Spain shall pacify the island within a reasonable time, the date of which we have not fixed. How she shall pacify it we have not pretended to say, but we have said that the state in which she keeps it is not tolerable. Our position is also, and necessarily, the British position. The comments of the British press upon the Cuban question differ from the comments of the Continental press not so much because the British press is more friendly to us as because, in such a matter, as the representative of a trading nation, it knows better what it is talking about. It perceives what a serious nuisance the chronic condition of war in Cuba must be to the United States, and it refrains from imputing to us motives of "aggrandizement" and "conquest," since it knows our motive to be mere self-protection.

We are in fact fighting the British battle in Cuba. As we have often pointed out, Great Britain is fighting our battle in the East. This fact has not been as evident to our Government as it has been to our commercial classes. If it had been, we should before this have at least taken the trouble to express our sympathy with China. [illegible] and it might have [illegible] a good deal. Now it is possible that Russia and France, in making acquisitions in China, may have kept the word of promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. Great Britain may be forced to take her compensations, as her declaration intimated that she might do, in acquisitions on her own account. In that case we shall be welcome to them on the same terms with herself. But it does not follow that we can continue to do business with China on as favorable terms as heretofore, if a Russian or a German tariff takes the place of the Chinese tariff. And our trading interests in China are second only to those of Great Britain, as her trading interests in Cuba are second only to ours.

A declaration of approval by the United States of the contention of Great Britain in respect to the Far East would be of great value to her. A declaration of approval by Great Britain of the contention of the United States in respect to Cuba would be of great value to us. And the declaration would, in each case, accurately represent the interest of the nation by which it was made.

THE WILKESBARRE TRIAL.

There has been a general feeling, since the testimony began for the defense in the trial of Sheriff MARTIN and his posse at Wilkesbarre, that the facts would not permit a verdict of guilty. The acquittal reached by the jury yesterday morning was inevitable on the evidence and on the clear and impartial statement of the law by Judge WOODWARD.

The spectacle of a Chief Officer of the law and a half hundred of his deputies undergoing a trial for their lives because they had performed their plain duty with judgment and courage is not a pleasing one. But, on the whole, it is well that the trial was had. The manner in which it has been conducted by the counsel provided by a special committee, the manifestation of angry passions that has attended every stage of the trial, the brutal and sordid manner in which these passions have been stirred and exploited by a portion of the press—New York furnishing the most extreme and degraded example—are all sufficiently shocking to fair-minded persons. But there now remains the fact that a trial has been had, that the truth has been brought out, and that a jury of the vicinage has found the monstrous charge of murder baseless. If we ask how it was, on the facts as they are now known, and as they must in great part have been known to the Grand Jury, that an indictment for murder could have been brought in, the only answer is that the Grand Jury must have felt that it was better to subject the wild stories told to them to the searchlight of a regular trial than to allow them to be spread without official disproof in the excitable community. If that was the motive of the Grand Jury it was a sound one.

The greatest praise is due to Judge WOODWARD for his conduct of the trial. He went to the verge of judicial discretion in admitting testimony for the prosecution and in deciding the law points raised by the strikers' counsel. When he was made the object of the vilest attacks by the sensational papers and received letters threatening his life, which were the logical outcome of the spirit aroused by these papers, his declaration of the course he should pursue was dignified and fearless. And in his charge to the jury he made it perfectly clear that if the evidence proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused were guilty of the acts and motives constantly ascribed to them in these papers, then they all were responsible for the act of that one who took the life of the man whose death was the basis of the trial. The acquittal was due to the fact that the evidence did not show guilt, but the contrary.

Judge WOODWARD's statement of the rights and duties of the Sheriff and his deputies, and of the strikers involved in this case, was temperate, clear, and sound. His statement of what constituted intimidation, against which it is the duty of the State and its officers to protect its citizens, was as admirable as that of the entire freedom of workingmen, singly or in combination, to refuse employment on terms they chose to reject. It is a good thing that in Pennsylvania the workingmen should have so simple and intelligible a rule to go by as that laid down by Judge WOODWARD. If they will observe it there will be no danger of a renewal of the tragedy at Lattimer. But this affair brings out very plainly the terrible defects in the present American way of dealing with disturbances of this sort. Had the Sheriff had at his disposal a uniformed and trained force of police unquestionably there would have been no serious difficulty. A posse made up from the community in which such disorder prevails either must share the passions in which it originated or which it has aroused, or—what is nearly as bad—must be believed to share those passions. When it comes to the use of force these officers are at a grave disadvantage, because they excite animosity rather than respect, and because they are not in their organization and methods as formidable as policemen would be. Every State, and particularly such a State as Pennsylvania, ought to have a carefully trained State police, including a mounted force, capable of ready transportation wherever their services are needed. For such a force there is always plenty of useful work in ordinary duty in the rural regions now without a competent police, so that the added expense would be very slight. A score of mounted men of this sort could do more to prevent violence—which is far better than repressing it—than a hundred Deputy Sheriffs. The old method is as completely out of date as the system of village constables. It is useless at all times, and

"WAR FEELING."

There is no doubt at all that the authorization by Congress to spend fifty millions in the National defense is what it has been so often called, a peace measure. One remark was made in the debate by Mr. BROMWELL of Ohio which will greatly uplift the military and naval experts who have for years been crying aloud like wisdom and no Congressman regarding them. The time was, said Mr. BROMWELL, when mere numerical strength won or lost battles. "To-day a nation may be great in population, wealth, and natural resources and yet be absolutely at the mercy of a less powerful nation." That is what the soldiers and the sailors have been telling us all along and what Congress has suddenly discovered to be the fact. However peaceable we are we do not wish to be, nor mean to be, absolutely at the mercy of anybody.

There is absolutely no reason for war between Spain and the United States. Neither Government wants war. The Spanish Government, in the "semi-official note" it has just issued, not only gave proof of its own pacific disposition, but incidentally showed how "war scares" come about. The American jingoes, says the Spanish Government, made use of some declarations attributed to Secretary SHERMAN to prove that Spain was trying to provoke war, and the Spanish jingoes made use of them to prove that America was trying to provoke war. "It is essential that this double game should be ended," the note goes on, "in order to prevent the two countries from going to war without motive and without either of them desiring it."

This is an acknowledgment rather more explicit than we should have expected from a Spanish Government, that the destinies of the two nations are in the hands of their respective populations and that it is the feeling of the fifteen million Spaniards and the seventy million Americans, respectively, that is to determine the issues of peace or war between them. That is the fact, and it is a very important fact. The belief that war is inevitable tends to bring war. There have been wars, and great wars, for the bringing on of which the historians cannot account. The Crimean war was such a war. The incidents which led up to it were so inadequate to account for it that its English historian can explain the English share in it only by saying that England "drifted into war."

If we believe and the Spaniards believe that we are going to war, to war we shall undoubtedly go. But if there be no real cause for war we shall all be committing a tremendous crime or a colossal blunder in so doing. Whoever on either side tries to excite the "war feeling" or to bring about a belief that war is inevitable is a criminal. That has been the horrible industry of the jingo newspapers on each side. But there is no private individual who has not his share of responsibility. Whatever such an individual thinks tends to make up public opinion and whatever he says to make up the expression of it. Whenever he says that war is coming or that "it looks like war" he does something to bring war nearer. If he is properly sensible of the horrors of war he will do nothing to bring it on and his reason will assert her sway even in the presence of a new flood of extras. If everybody keeps his head and holds his tongue there can be no expression of war "feeling" when there is no real cause for war.

HOUSSAYE USES UP MAHAN.

"In the face of all the modern chorus about sea power and naval strategy, M. HENRY HOUSSAYE has had the audacity to show how small a part the navy has played in great wars of the last half century. In the Crimean war, neither the Russian nor the allied fleet was able to do much more than act as transports. In 1859, not an Austrian ship left port. Admiral TEGETTHOFF, it is true, beat the Italians at Lissa in 1866, but that naval battle had nothing to do with the fate of Venice, which was decided by the Prussian needle guns. In the Franco-German war the French fleet was practically of no account except as the marines went ashore to fight in the fortifications. At this time, when we all follow Capt. MAHAN so glibly, it is well to have such considerations as these of M. HOUSSAYE's called to mind."—The Evening Post.

Yes, and there was SHAYS's Rebellion, in Western Massachusetts. Every schoolboy knows that those bloody-minded outlaws were put down while the navy, without firing a shot, lay idle and impotent below Enfield Dam. In King PHILIP's war the navy never struck a blow. The achievements of HULL and DECATUR and BAINBRIDGE and Commodore PERRY in the war of 1812 have been much overrated by writers like ROOSEVELT. It was the great battle of CHRYSLER's Farm that did the business for the Britishers in that war.

In the battles of Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain the really decisive fighting was done by the land forces, not by the navy, as Capt. MAHAN has impudently represented. The three gunboats that GRANT sent to the lava beds against the Modocs were of very little assistance in avenging the death of the lamented CANBY.

The breadth and admirable candor of Monsieur HOUSSAYE's method make it a pleasure to co-operate with him in the effort to make the glib MAHAN call in his trumpery books. We had quite forgotten the Chicago strike—that is another case in point, quite as good as HOUSSAYE's illustration of the Franco-German war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"We do not believe," declares The Electrical Review, "that the large majority of telephone users of the country favor the reduction of telephone rentals." This is the opinion of an expert, but of an expert in telephones, not in telephone users, and, therefore, we venture to assert the belief that not only do a very large majority of such users "favor" a reduction of the present rates, but that they are demanding it as a right, and will before long enforce their will upon the stupidly extortionate monopoly which is so grossly abusing privileges granted by a too generous public. The only evi- [illegible] from Cincinnati, signed by 2,000 patrons of the local company, this document [illegible]: "House Bill 25, purporting to reduce rates for telephone service, would, if enacted, impair or destroy that service, which is as delicate as it is valuable and dependent upon many conditions of good management, and that such legislation would be adverse to our interests as subscribers." Everybody knows how easy it is to get signatures to any petition whatever, and even if the Cincinnati people are content with the rates they pay, that proves nothing about the somewhat larger section of the Nation not included within Cincinnati's limits. One sentence from our valued contemporary's article, however, can be quoted with entire approval: "What the average telephone user desires is the best and most improved service at reasonable expense." The fiercest opponent of the telephone company does want exactly that, at exactly that price. The trouble is that, in New York, at any rate, we are paying an exorbitant amount for a service which is far from perfect. And it is hardly fair in The Electrical Review to say that only those New Yorkers—10 per cent. of all subscribers—who voluntarily contract for a special service, pay $240 a year for their telephones. The sum named is the regular charge for the sort of service which everybody wants and would have if he could afford it.

—Deep offense seems to have been taken by The Boston Transcript at recent comment in this column on the number of Boston "Professors" and "Reverends" who are expressing their belief in "faith-cure" methods, and who are protesting against any legislative action toward giving to sane men and women a monopoly for the treatment of disease. According to The Transcript, our remarks about the titles of these believers in the modern form of voodooism were simply "a thoughtless and gratuitous sneer." That is harsh language, and, coming from a paper for which we have long cherished a high regard, it cuts us to the heart, but conscious innocence of any intention to sneer at anything whatever will enable us to survive the wound. And The Transcript's rejoinder is not at all convincing. It says: "The character of the men who lead in the present resistance to the attack on freedom for 'mind-cure' treatment is such that their 'titles' are quite as impressive to people who know them at all as to those who so seldom see men of such disinterestedness and courage that they cannot conceive of them otherwise than as cranks." That is a good sentence on which to exercise a class in parsing, but it doesn't seem to prove much. Neither does the following: "By the way, the so-called 'Christian Science' Church in Chicago now attracts the largest congregations in that practical city. The Chicagoans will be sending missionaries to New York next, even as the Hindus send theirs to Boston." Chicago is one thing; Boston is—or was—another. What surprised and grieved us was the fact that Boston should supply a host of titled defenders for a sordid superstition, but if its old and once sober-minded newspapers have no hesitation in joining the ranks of the exorcists and necromancers, something else than grief or surprise is evidently what the case demands.

PERSONAL.

—Commander WILLARD H. BROWNSON, the officer who started for Europe yesterday to inspect the stock of warships now carried by English and other dealers in those expensive articles, is a man with a record. He is the only officer that ever ordered, in the way of real business, the firing of a gun on a vessel included in what is called our "new navy." It was in Rio Harbor, when Admiral BENHAM's squadron was there to keep an eye on the rebels under MELLO, and to see that American interests did not suffer from the enthusiasm and energy with which that leader was attacking the supporters of the Brazilian Government. The Captain of an American sailing ship wanted to approach a wharf for the purpose of unloading his cargo. The commander of the insurgent iron-clad Guanabara desired to open fire in that direction, and ordered the American away. The latter, acting under advice from Admiral BENHAM, didn't go, and the Guanabara began to shoot, regardless of possible injury to the foreign craft. Instantly the Detroit, which was under BROWNSON's command, sent a shot at the Brazilian vessel. It didn't hit her, but the hint was sufficient, and the Guanabara did no more bombarding until the American merchant vessel had completed unloading and was out of the line of fire. The episode was not a very thrilling or important one, but that was MELLO's fault, not BROWNSON's, and it illustrated the usual effect upon our so-called Latin neighbors of a little summary argument.

—People who read a recent interview with CHARLES H. CRAMP may have thought they perceived slightly interested motives underlying his remarks about a "syndicate of adventurers" which is trying to sell the Government a lot of second-rate warships. Such people should revise their views, for The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Grievous injustice might be done Mr. CRAMP by the publication of the report of this interview if it should not be understood by all readers of it that he is not only the builder of great ships, but the possessor of an infinite fund of wit and humor which he sometimes generously shares with the public." That makes the matter clear. It was not the shipbuilder who gave expression to a natural irritation at seeing a lot of "good money" going out of the country, but the possessor of an infinite fund of wit and humor, who was having fun with the public. The suggestion may not be out of order that Philadelphia jests should be accompanied with explanatory foot notes and a glossary. Their delicacy makes them rather puzzling in other parts of the country, and belated diagrams in The Ledger will not mitigate the humiliation of those of us who took it for granted that Mr. CRAMP, like other business men, discusses grave subjects gravely.

—At the recent sale in Chicago of Dr. P. H. CRONIN's library there was no evidence whatever of a sentimental interest in the books that had been owned by the victim of a famous murder. Few except second-hand dealers were present, and most of the bidding was in cents instead of dollars. The highest price obtained, indeed, was $3, for a work on chess, and the doctor's collection of Irish histories and literature was sold with great difficulty. An amusing episode came when the auctioneer offered a copy of JOHN P. ALTGELD's "Live Questions." Nobody would bid at all until two other books were added to increase the attractiveness of the "lot," and then it went for 15 cents. In explanation of the indifference shown by the Chicago public, the friends of Dr. CRONIN say it is by no means certain that these books were ever his. Some of the skeptics even assert that his library was scattered after the murder, and that the particular collection on sale belonged to Dr. JAMES A. PRINTY.

The Speeches in Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was altogether right and proper that the House should have been unanimous yesterday in voting the National Defenses bill. It was proper also that expression should have been given on the occasion to patriotic feeling and to the determination of our people to defend the honor of the country at any price. This was all as it should be. But neither right-minded Americans nor the world at large can approve of [illegible]

JAMES BARNES.

New York, March 9, 1898.

SHIP PLANT FOR NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "W. H." contributes for THE TIMES of to-day a very interesting article on the possibility of remunerative shipbuilding in New York, citing Mr. Carnegie for his authority. I quite agree with him in his opinion that "we can compete successfully with the great yards or plants on the other side."

The shipbuilders know this as well as we do, and yet, with their superior advantages on the Delaware, they do not manifest any disposition to compete for ocean traffic. The reason is obvious. They have the monopoly of the coasting trade, in which their profits are enormous, and they would not be contented with the small profits of the Clyde shipbuilders. Should they come down to their level, their patrons in the coasting trade would demand the same prices they might accept for vessels in the transatlantic business; so they prefer to build, more profitably, for home use and leave the ocean traffic to foreigners.

Some years ago, before iron and steel had come down, as they now have, to European prices, Capt. Gorringe endeavored to carry out the scheme suggested by "W. H." and established a shipyard in Philadelphia for this purpose. His motto was "Small profits and a large business." But he was boycotted and interfered with in every possible way by the old-established builders, and was forced to abandon his work. I apprehend that the coterie of shipbuilders on the Atlantic seaboard would pursue the same tactics now. Nothing will bring these gentlemen to their bearings but a repeal of our prohibitory law. That done, we should import very few ships from abroad, for we could get our own vessels, both for the foreign and domestic trade, for 25 per cent. less than we can get the latter now.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, March 9, 1898.

FAITH CURE AND MEDICINE.

Attention was called in THE TIMES on Monday to some of the statements, made at a hearing in the Massachusetts State House, with regard to a proposed amendment of the law intended to put a stop to the "faith" and "mind" healers. The Legislative committee, having listened to sundry mind curers, faith healers, Christian Scientists, mesmerists, spiritualists, and druggists, and to William James, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, reported against the amendment. The result is not well received by the medical profession. To-day's issue of The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal gives a long review of the proceeding. From its comments the following excerpts are taken:

In the name of liberty, Prof. William James of Harvard College appeared to protest in behalf of the Christian Scientists and mind healers. We quote his words, as reported:

"The mind curers and their public return the scorn of the regular profession with an equal scorn, and will never come up for the examinations. Their movement is a religious or quasi-religious movement; personality is one condition of success there, and impression and intuition seem to accomplish more than chemical, anatomical, or physiological information."

Prof. James's argument is based on three principal points:

(1) That the modes of treatment attacked are religious.

(2) That the Legislature, having no medical knowledge, has no right to legislate in medical matters.

(3) That the regular medical profession are trades unionists, influenced by their own methods and by a non-receptive conservatism.

The heart, once thought to be the seat of the emotions, is somewhat affected by the mental state, but not so far as to interfere with its purely mechanical functions. The heart is a pump which forces the blood from the ventricle through the lungs; if the lungs are obstructed, the blood regurgitates into the heart, its walls are overstretched and paralyzed, and it stops. In case, then, of any obstruction of the lungs, the heart can only continue to beat by being aided by rest and absence of effort; a quiet current may thus partially flow through the lung.

Near Boston, very recently, we are credibly informed, a man ill with pneumonia was under the sole care of a Christian Scientist. Here the will was called on by the reputed healer, and the patient told to will to be well, and all would be well. The sick man was directed to make an effort to get up and walk. He struggled to do so, but he walked to his death, for he never regained his bed alive.

Here the will failed; the pump was clogged, faith erred, the victim died.

Prof. James says: "The history of medicine is a really hideous history, comparable only with that of priestcraft."

Have we returned to mediaeval superstitions, where ghosts walk and miracles abound? where cities rot and rivers stink? where the plague riots, where charms and prayers are the remedies, and where, if they avail not, all must die? A man has a right to poison himself, but not to poison others. "Science," says Mr. Buckle, "is the result of inquiry; theology is the result of faith. In the one the spirit of doubt, in the other the spirit of belief. In science, originality is the parent of discovery, and is therefore a merit; in theology it is the parent of heresy, and therefore a crime."

Which will you take, blind credulity or open-eyed investigation? The royal touch, the water of Lourdes, the amulet, or vaccination, antitoxin, antisepsis?

Such cases as those narrated prove the faith cure valueless, unless based on anatomical and physiological knowledge. Faith may unhinge a hysterically contracted knee; it cannot control the eruption of scarlet fever, or remove the membrane of diphtheria.

Clairvoyance, the assumed Röntgen ray of faith, or spiritual insight, is useless to see with unless it knows what to look for and what to see. Goethe has somewhere said, "The eye sees only what it has the power to see," for special training and previous knowledge are requisite to understand or to utilize what one sees.

To pass to the second proposition. We quote from Prof. James:

"Were medicine a finished science, with all practitioners in agreement about methods of treatment, a bill to make it penal to treat a patient without having passed an examination would be unobjectionable, but the present condition of medical knowledge is widely different. * * * The hinge of my whole contention is that in strictly medical quarrels the State has no right to intervene."

To intervene between whom? With medical schools or systems the bill disclaimed interference. It claimed only the right to be satisfied that those who treat the sick by any method have some knowledge of the body they are to treat. Plumbing is a comparatively exact trade, but the State requires that the plumber shall be examined and licensed. Why? Because his calling affects human health. Electricity, on the other hand, is ill understood, employed with risk, subject to unexplained vagaries and accidents; it is notoriously an imperfect science. Yet the State has a right to regulate it because it endangers human life.

Steam power, gaslight, and other agencies come under the same category. Will you test your engineer and examine him? or call in the first fool who professes to know to sit on the safety valve of your boiler, instead of watching the steam gauge? We regulate such trades; shall we not enforce some method in the treatment and care of the sick?

As Dr. Harvey of the Board of Registration well says, "You cannot bury your sister or your daughter without medical opinion because the Commonwealth demands it; no one can be deprived of liberty and confined to an insane asylum without medical opinion; life insurance companies would become insolvent in a year without medical opinion; the City of Boston cannot have a Board of Health without medical opinion. Are we to be told that this State cannot have medical opinion of any kind? Contemplate what would be the results were the State to recognize the contention of these remonstrants. I say, with regret, that the chief remonstrants who have appeared here are opposed to every safeguard of the State pertaining to public health. They are opposed to all quarantine regulations, to Medical Examiners, to the compulsory law for vaccination, to the reporting of all contagious diseases."

To quote once more from Prof. James: "Now as to calling the Massachusetts Medical Society a trades union trying to legislate against scabs, I can hardly imagine any member of the society affirming that in the movement for the present bill trades-union motives are totally absent."

We had perhaps foolishly thought that ours was a profession and not a trade; that commercial motives, though indispensable to our living, were not the first in our minds. A trades union of self-denial, of charity of saving life at any cost—a Masonry of benevolence and of love—would more accurately describe most medical practitioners. They alone toil most without reward, and sacrifice themselves oftenest without fee. But let that pass. Doctors are men; some are selfish, all are human [illegible] through mediums, and the revelations of Christian Scientists, done the most to clarify an obscure subject, to advance knowledge, to heal the mind and the body diseased? Physicians welcome, seek, try every new thing. If useful they adopt it; if not they throw it aside. The educated mind, however, insists that the crucial test of experiment shall be applied by hands and eyes trained to see and observe, and familiar with the body in health and disease.

However, to quote once more from another speaker for Christian Science: "We claim that we derive our license to heal our fellow-men from a higher than human power." Hence we suppose they are not amenable to human laws. What more can be said? Only this: With the doctor, on his lonely calls and vigils, ride responsibility, anxiety, self-questioning, diffidence. Atra sedet cura. He tries all things; he seeks all things; he weighs all things; and with a single eye to his patient's recovery.

Would you prefer to trust yourself to the physician or to the metaphysician?

The Mocking Bird.

"Dreamer" in The Carrollton (Ala.) News.

Few persons in the South are aware of the fact that the mocking bird is found only in the South. Mason and Dixon's line is the north boundary line of its home, and it is seen in the North only in captivity. It is by far the sweetest singer of the feathered tribe. Switzerland may rejoice in the tuneful linnets; la belle France glory in her soft-throated orioles; the Mediterranean isles exult in their liquid-voiced songsters; but our dear southland excels them all in the possession of the heaven-voiced mocking bird. I was told once of a young man who lost his mind because of the death of his betrothed a few months before their wedding day. The girl was not unlike dozens of other girls of the same community, except that she had a gloriously rich voice of peculiar sweetness. During the weeks of their betrothal the young man, an ardent lover of music, would insist at every visit on song after song. When she became ill and could sing no more for him he would wander out into the woods to listen to the birds. She died one day while he was away in the woods. It happened on that day he had been thrown into transports of delight with the sublime power of a mocking bird. When the bird had ceased he wandered back to the home of his betrothed, to learn that her spirit had departed during his absence. That was eleven years ago, yet that young man finds his love again whenever he hears the song of a mocking bird. He believes her spirit visited him that day in the woods in the form of the mocking bird that had sung so sweetly.

Ex-Confederates on War.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

We wish to put on record that the people of the South as represented by the inhabitants of this truly typical southern city are not anxious for war. We have felt the pulse of the people and are able to say with confidence that, whereas they would not hesitate to come to the defense of the Government, they deprecate war, especially one that has no good cause behind it and would confer no glory upon the Republic, though successful. This is the opinion of military men and civilians alike. All recognize further that a war with Spain would be very bad for our port interests. Commerce would be interfered with, if not stopped entirely for a time, and the present rapid development would receive a severe check. If we have to have war we will bear our part in it with bravery, but we do not want war. We know too well what war means.

Edwin Booth in Berlin.

From The Boston Journal.

Mr. Frederic, speaking of Forbes Robertson's undoubted success as Hamlet at Berlin, adds: "It is practically forty years since Phelps played there, and since then no English tragedian has challenged comparison with the great German exponents of Shakespeare." It is singular that Mr. Frederic does not allude to Edwin Booth's appearances at Berlin in January, 1883. His first appearance in Germany was at the Residenz Theater of that city as Hamlet, Jan. 11. The supporting company was German. The theatre was crowded. The applause was spontaneous, furious. Mr. Booth was called before the curtain over twenty times.

We are not quoting from the report of a press agent or from the account of a gushing biographer. We saw Mr. Booth at the Residenz Theater, and he then acted with a vigor and a fire that were often missed sadly in his performances in America in the early eighties.

Yellow Journalism at Its Worst.

From The Evening Journal—Extra No. 9.

To the jury who brought in the verdict, in the face of evidence overwhelming; to the Judge whose charge and general conduct have been as free from the judicial quality as the howling of a hyena, The Evening Journal extends the assurance of its most profound contempt.—Comment on the Lattimer trial.

NUGGETS.

His Limitations.

First Banker—What a breezy fellow your clerk is!

Second Banker—Yes; but he's not responsible for any of the drafts.—Boston Courier.

Not Sufficiently Explicit.

Timkins—Who is that solemn-looking man?

Simkins—Why, that's Crankleigh, the great society leader.

Timkins—Society for the suppression of what?—Chicago News.

Perplexed.

"I cawn't understand this blarsted country," said the English tourist. "Chap said to me: 'Golf makes me tired.' 'Ah,' said I, 'you play too much.' 'You're crazy,' said he, 'I don't play at all.' Now, how could he be tired?"—Philadelphia Record.

The Boss.

"What's your husband Mike doing now, Mrs. Murphy?"

"Runnin' one ave thim offis buildin's down town."

"What! Not Superintendent?"

"No, Sor. He's janitor."—Philadelphia North American.

PAST AND PRESENT.

"The lost and delicious leisure of the olden time."—Adam Bede.

Leisure is dead! ah, dear old Leisure!
  Merciless Hurry reigns in his place,
Striving for gain is our only pleasure,
  Gold is the prize of our life's mad race.

Sit and think!—at your peril you do it—
  Scurry and bustle and bang and crash!
Wasting your time—that's the way they view it,
  Everything's folly but gathering cash.

An hour at your dinner! 'tis shameful, shameful!
  Twenty minutes is ample time—
Gobble it down, such dawdling is blameful,
  You should be making an extra dime.

Oh, for the days of the sweet maid spinning,
  Kettle humming on open hearth;
Ere all this artifice knew beginning,
  Dear old days of our Nation's birth.

Days when the slow old coaches, crawling,
  Gave us a chance to enjoy the scene.
(Now we fly with a speed appalling,
  Nothing we see but a blur of green.)

Fine old inns by the road inviting,
  Smoked and soaked with an honest cheer;
None of your rooms all paint and whiting,
  Chill and cold with electric glare.

Sweet old games in the candle's glimmer,
  Corners dim where we loved to sit—
Brighter our lights, but our joys are dimmer,
  Romance! ah, little is left of it.

Ghost yarn telling was grandpa's glory—
  Ugh! the ghost was there at your back!
Fancy telling that sort of story
  To the tune of the radiator's crack!

Home delights one could revel deep in—
  ("Home!" 'twas the dearest word but one;)
Not just a skimpy box to sleep in,
  After the daily task is done.

Good old parsons with good old sermons,
  Slow, but sure in the narrow way—
None of your theological Herrmanns
  Juggling the Word for a banker's pay.

What though the mail came but fortnightly,
  Letters were letters in days of old;
Written lengthily, heartily, brightly,
  None of your hasty scrawls and cold.

Rush and bustle and bang and clatter!
  Scurry and hustle and clang and crash!
Bow, ye slaves, to the god of Matter,
  Everything's folly but gathering cash.

G. HEMBERT WESTLEY.
1 Concord Square, Boston.

[illegible] Will Try to Get a Withdrawal of the Demand for Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

ULTIMATUM'S PERIOD EXPIRES

The Chargé at Pekin Delays Action in Order that a Final Appeal May Be Made at St. Petersburg—Anxiety at Hongkong.

LONDON, March 10.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, despite China's denial that the Russian demands as to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan were in the nature of an ultimatum, maintains the correctness of his original dispatch of Sunday last to the effect that Russia had called upon China to surrender all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao-Chau, giving her five days for a reply, and insisting upon the signing of an agreement within a month. He now adds:

"Although the period of the ultimatum has expired, M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, explains that he has not taken action because China has instructed her Minister at St. Petersburg to seek an audience with Emperor Nicholas with a view of obtaining a withdrawal of the Russian demands."

A dispatch from Shanghai to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Diplomatic circles here ridicule the idea of war for Port Arthur. They consider that the English occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei when the Japanese are gone will be adequate compensation."

RUSSIANS DISLIKED IN KOREA.

The Chargé d'Affaires Asks the King if He Wishes to Retain Them.

YOKOHAMA, March 9.—Dispatches from Seoul say that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Schpeyer, has complained to the King of the disfavor the Korean officials have displayed toward M. Kuril Alexioff, the Russian representative in the customs, and the Russian military instructors. He has demanded an answer within twenty-four hours as to whether the King wishes to retain their services. The King is consulting with the English and American members of the Council of State.

LI HUNG CHANG AIDS RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress Also Throws Her Influence in the Same Way.

LONDON, March 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the influence of Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress has been exercised on behalf of Russia, whose demands, so far as China is concerned, will be granted.

According to the same dispatch, the Russian title to Deer Island has been confirmed.

TOREADOR FRASCUELO DEAD.

Queen Regent and High Officials Interested in His Illness.

MADRID, March 9.—The celebrated toreador Frascuelo died yesterday. The interest taken in his illness was so great that bulletins were displayed at the house where he expired, and the Queen Regent and high officials made repeated inquiries regarding his condition.

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI'S FUNERAL.

Italian Poet Buried in Milan, the Mayor Delivering an Oration.

MILAN, March 9.—The body of Signor Felice Cavallotti, the poet, dramatist, and well-known Radical leader, who was killed in a duel with swords Sunday afternoon at Rome by Deputy Macola, editor of the Gazzetta di Venezia, was conveyed to the cemetery here to-day amid scenes resembling those witnessed during the funeral at Rome yesterday.

The Mayor of Milan delivered a funeral oration in front of the catafalque erected in the cemetery.

BARON CASTLEMAINE HONORED.

Elected an Irish Representative Peer in Baron Clarina's Place.

DUBLIN, March 9.—Baron Castlemaine has been elected a Representative Peer in place of Baron Clarina, deceased.

Albert Edward Handcock, Fifth Baron Castlemaine, was born in 1863 and succeeded to the title in 1892. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Inniskilling Fusiliers, is a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Westmeath County. There are twenty-eight Representative Peers for Ireland and sixteen for Scotland.

ENGLAND'S BIG NAVAL BUDGET.

The Appropriation, $118,890,000, Never Exceeded in Her History.

LONDON, March 9.—The presentation of the British naval estimates yesterday, (increasing the expenditure by £1,440,400, ($7,202,000,) adding to the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men, and providing for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops of war, has been received with much satisfaction by the press and public. The total appropriation for the year, £23,778,000, ($118,890,000,) has never been exceeded.

The nearest approach to that amount was in 1814, when £23,504,000 ($117,520,000) was appropriated for the uses of the navy. Adding this year's naval appropriation to the army estimates makes over £48,000,000 ($240,000,000) to be expended on British defenses for the year, exclusive of the amounts to be spent on the Indian army and the armies of the self-governing colonies.

The naval estimates include many for making great extensions of the docks at Gibraltar, Portland, and Dover, and show that surveys are in progress for works at Bermuda, Jamaica, the Island of Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

HANOTAUX SEES AMERICANS.

Special Commissioners to the Exposition of 1900 Presented.

PARIS, March 9.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, to-day received the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the First Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud, who presented the United States Special Commissioners to the exposition of 1900, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, the Special Commissioner; Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the Assistant Commissioner, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, who is attached to the commission.

The Commissioners explained to M. Hanotaux the anxiety felt in the American business world to be fittingly represented at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and demonstrated to the Minister that it was necessary to increase the space allotted to the United States.

M. Hanotaux expressed himself as being gratified with the interest aroused in the United States on the subject, and informed his visitors that in future they will be received on the simple presentation of their cards.

The Commissioners then called at the Ministry of Public Works, and in the absence of the Minister they were received by the Under Secretary in the most friendly manner. They will call to-morrow upon the managers of the exposition and will then make an official request for an increase in the space set apart for United States exhibits. Col. Hamburger says that the Commissioners have been assured that their request will be partially acceded to.

Russian Warships at HongKong.

HONGKONG, March 9.—The Russian warships Veliky and Navarin, both belonging to the Black Sea fleet, have arrived here. The political situation in the Far East is causing uneasiness among the population of this port.

Dr. von Riecke Dead.

STUTTGART, Wurtemberg, March 9.—Dr. von Riecke, Minister of Finance, is dead.

[illegible] the Rebellion [illegible] Out There Afresh.

MADRID, March 9.—It is semi-officially announced here that the rumors in circulation of a recrudescence of the rebellion in the Philippine Islands are without foundation.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company of this city yesterday received the following dispatch from London:

LONDON, March 9.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company is advised by the Eastern Telegraph Company that the land lines between the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable station at Bolinao (Cabo Bolinao, Philippine Islands,) and Manila have been cut, consequently all messages for places in the Philippines are sent by post from Bolinao.

RADICALS GAIN A SEAT.

W. C. Steadman Elected to Parliament in the Tower Hamlets, London.

LONDON, March 9.—A Parliamentary bye-election was held to-day in the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets (London) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Conservative member for the borough, Frederick Wootton Isaacson. It resulted in a victory for the Liberal and Radical candidate, W. C. Steadman, who defeated his Unionist opponent, Major W. Evans Gordon, by twenty votes.

The voting was as follows:

W. C. Steadman, Liberal and Radical	2,492
W. Evans Gordon, Unionist	2,472
Liberal and Radical majority	20

Earl of Bradford Dead.

LONDON, March 9.—The Earl of Bradford (Orlando George Charles Bridgeman) is dead. He was born in 1819, and was formerly Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household and Master of the Horse. In politics he was a Conservative.

May Close Mission Schools in Peru.

LIMA (via Galveston, Texas), March 9.—The Municipal Inspector of Schools at Callao asks for the closing by the Government of the American Methodist mission schools under Dr. Wood.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

Second Performance of the Chicago Orchestra Last Night.

The second concert of the Chicago Orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas, took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. If Mr. Thomas ever had an idea that he was without admirers and friends in the only provincial city in the United States he must have rid himself of that idea last night. Such an audience as he faced when he made his bow at the conclusion of the first number has not been seen in the Metropolitan this season except on some of the opera nights. And it was an audience filled with enthusiasm. It applauded everything most heartily, even that war-worn battle horse of the concert stage, M. Pol Plançon, basso di grazia.

Mr. Thomas gave his hearers a taste of his old-time style of conducting in the opening number, which was Mozart's G minor symphony. We have had the distinguished honor of being permitted to hear Mr. Anton Seidl's interpretation of this work this season. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas's reading seemed to be highly interesting. It was in the true classical spirit, and if the minuet was, perhaps, a trifle too animated, the slow movement was certainly dwelt upon with a loving tenderness long drawn out. The Chicago Orchestra, with its smooth and fluent style of performance, is admirably adapted to the presentation of Mozart's symphonies, and its playing of the G minor last night had many commendable features.

Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus," a transcription by Weingartner, and a suite by Glazounow, whose name begins to figure frequently in local programmes, completed a series of orchestral numbers, which provided entertainment of sufficient variety to please every taste. Mr. Thomas was, as usual, happy in his reading of the Beethoven number. All his life this conductor has been a Beethoven specialist, and he has not now forgotten his skill.

M. Plançon was in fairly good voice, and sang with excellent effect the air of Caspar from Weber's "Der Freischütz," and the serenade of Mephistopheles from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." He was compelled to repeat the latter number.

Edna Wallace Hopper's New Contract.

Edna Wallace Hopper, who, it had been reported, was to star with Miss Russell, yesterday signed a contract for a number of years with the George W. Lederer Company. It had been known for some time that Mrs. Hopper was for professional reasons desirous of severing her business relations with her husband, and to leave the "El Capitan" company. She will make her first appearance in the Casino, when the annual Summer review is produced, and it is understood that she will under no circumstances be starred. In the latter part of September she will leave for Europe and assume a new part in the production destined for the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, under the management of the Lederer and McLellan Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Eleanor Moretti has been engaged to play the heavy part in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Moth and the Flame," which Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, in connection with Mr. and Mrs. Le Moyne, will play at the Lyceum Theatre on Easter Monday.

At the Irving Place Theatre last night a testimonial performance was given for Mme. Julie Kopacsy, in which she appeared in "The Red Wallet." After the performance Mme. Kopacsy was presented with a handsome silver berry bowl from the Hungarian colony, and with floral and other gifts from many friends.

The management of the Harlem Opera House has decided to close its regular season with Nat Goodwin Saturday, May 21. It has arranged to open the opera season, which is to be under the direction of Paul Steindorf, on Monday, May 23, which is one week earlier than originally intended. Mr. Steindorf has engaged Hubert Wilke as tenor.

Miss May Irwin since she has left New York has enjoyed phenomenal success. Her week at the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, was marked by full houses. She opened in Washington on Monday night to the largest advance sale produced by any attraction at this theatre during the past two years. She will fulfill a return engagement of one week, beginning next Monday, at the Harlem Opera House.

Andrew Freedman, the receiver of Olympia, yesterday made final arrangements for granting a lease of the building to Mrs. Hammerstein, the wife of Oscar Hammerstein, and to-day the lawyers will appear in the Supreme Court and have the lease sanctioned, after which Mr. Wise of Wise & Lichtenstein, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, will make public the plans for the coming season.

Managers Brady and Zeigfeld of the Manhattan Theatre, have decided to postpone their souvenir night of "Way Down East" from March 21 to March 22, in order not to conflict with another souvenir night of a Broadway theatre. The souvenirs on this occasion will be the first of their kind ever distributed in New York, and will consist of lamps eight inches high, made of a silvered metal with handsome shades attached.

Arrangements have been completed between Charles Frohman and Gilmore and Tompkins for the continuance of "The White Heather" at the Academy of Music through the entire season. The melodrama was to have opened at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, at the end of March, and remain there for the rest of the season. Mr. Frohman yesterday succeeded in having the contract canceled, and next season the play will be seen only in Boston and Philadelphia.

"The Master" is still, it seems, Stuart Ogilvie's only successful play. "Hypatia" and "The Sin of St. Hulda," both carefully produced in England, were finely conceived, but heavy and dull in performance. "The White Knight," just brought out by Edward Terry, misses the mark. There is too much in it about stock transactions and too little about love and hate and other human passions. "The Master" is, perhaps, the least delicate, the least ambitious of all its author's plays. It is commonplace and theatrical. But its humor and pathos both get across the footlights, and its run at the Garden Theatre is profitable.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's announced in typewritten form last night that the engagement of Chirgwin has been terminated in an unlooked-for and more or less tragic manner. Prior to his initial appearance on Monday night Chirgwin received a cable from London that his son was lying dangerously ill in that city, of pneumonia. Yesterday another cable was sent stating that the boy had died. The [illegible] home [illegible] under the circumstances, Mr. Aarons granted the request, and Chirgwin will sail for England on the steamer Lucania on Saturday next.

Mr. Daly announces that Miss Rehan's season will extend only to Saturday evening, March 19, within which time she will give during Easter week four performances of "The Country Girl." The success of this comedy has caused Mr. Daly to defer the revival this season of "Much Ado About Nothing," "London Assurance," and "The Squire," and also to defer until next Autumn the production of "The Merchant of Venice." On Monday, March 21, a reproduction of "The Geisha" will be presented, with Miss Marguerite Leman in the part of Mimosa, Joseph Herbert as the Marquis Imari, and Frank Rushworth as Lieut. Reginald Fairfair. These will be the only changes in the cast. During the two weeks' run of the opera the stock company will take a much-needed rest, Mr. Daly said.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Miss Very Discusses "The Renaissance of Music" in the Second Lecture of the Society's Course.

The event of chief interest to society in the upper part of Manhattan Borough yesterday was the second lecture in the course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music," being given this Lent under the auspices of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society, a musical organization of fashionable women. The meeting was at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, at 10:45 A. M., and the subject which the lecturer, Miss Sarah C. Very, considered was "The Renaissance of Music." The rooms were crowded.

Miss Very read an account of the celebration last September, at Bergamo, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Italian composer Donizetti, and called attention to the interest that literary as well as musical minds expressed "in this record of a century's growth in art," mentioning Coppée, Alphonse Daudet, Massenet, Barrilli, Mascagni, Hanslick, Humperdinck, Eleanora Duse, Adelina Patti, and Giuseppina Verdi as among those who attended from various countries.

She then traced the evolution of the musical scale, from the first evidences of its use by savages to the formation of the tempered scale. She likened the renaissance in music to a "great drama upon which the curtain arose in 1700, showing four masters, each in different parts of Europe, like giant sentinels, welcoming Music as in new form she enters Christendom." These were Bach in Germany, Handel in England, Scarlatti in Italy, and Rameau in France.

Miss Very recounted the achievements of various composers whose works rank as classics, exhibited and explained the clarinet, and gave a brief discourse on resonance. The programme, with which she closed, consisted of "Fantacia," in C minor, Mozart; Bach's gavotte; "Troika," by Tschaikowsky, and a prelude by Dr. William Macon.

FOR THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

A Fete and Bal Champetre in Its Aid at Carnegie Hall.

To-night the annual fête and Bal Champêtre of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Consumptives takes place at Carnegie Hall. Fully 15,000 tickets to it have been issued, and it is hoped that the affair will be the most notable in the league's history. The proceeds of the sale of tickets and of refreshments in the hall will be used to enlarge the Montefiore Home Country Sanitarium at Bedford Station, N. Y.

In the hall the seats and stage have been boarded over for dancing, and the floor thus formed is ornamented with palms and other plants, and a number of artistic booths, at which young women, dressed in the costumes of various European countries, will preside. The tiers of boxes, all of which have been sold, are ornamented with blue cheesecloth and the National colors, while at the south end of the hall the scenic artist of the Broadway Theatre has painted a picture of the cottages at Bedford Station and surrounding scenery.

At 2 P. M. children from the various orphan asylums of the city will entertain those at the hall with songs, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's band will play. At the ball to-night Schwab's orchestra of fifty or sixty pieces will furnish music, and between dances the guests will be entertained by artists. Lillian Russell, Maude Adams, Louis Mann, and Clara Lipman are among those who have promised to be present and furnish entertainment. Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the league, has the affair in charge, and is being assisted by S. Eiseman, Jacob H. Schiff, Isidor Wormser, Lemuel E. Quigg, Leopold Stern, Sigmund Neustadt, Samuel Untermyer, Selmar Hess, S. Loeb, Louis Runkel, B. J. Ludwig, and Simon Borg are among the boxholders.

SOCIETY NOTES.

There was a small informal dinner at the home of Miss Gurnee, 626 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane of 642 Fifth Avenue held an informal reception yesterday afternoon.

The Shovel Association met at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Astor dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Woolman will lecture on "Textile Fabrics" in the Society of Decorative Art course, at Sherry's, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Neustadt of East Sixty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, entertained at dinner last night. The table was decorated with Bridesmaid roses.

Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan of 920 President Street, Borough of Brooklyn, gave a dinner of sixteen covers at her home last night. Pink roses were used in the table decorations.

Mrs. John J. Wysong gave a dinner of twenty covers at her home, 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, last night. Baroness de Rothschild roses were used in the table decorations, which Thorley provided.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly gave a dinner last night in their home, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Covers were laid for eighteen. The table was handsomely decorated with orchids.

Mrs. William H. Van Allen was prevented from giving the dinner she had planned for last night by an accident which injured her foot. It will take place on Wednesday night, at her home, 43 West Seventieth Street.

The Board of Managers of the Society of Decorative Art met at the society's headquarters, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield presided, and plans for the society's coming benefit were discussed.

A notable concert on March 17 will take place in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria under the direction of Victor Harris. A short programme, rendered by Mme. de Vere-Sapio, soprano; Pol Plançon, the basso; Rafael Joseffy, the pianist, and Leo Stern, the violoncellist, will come first. Then Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Dr. Carl Dufft, basso, will sing.

The Sphinx Club, a social organization composed mainly of publishers and advertising men, held its monthly dinner and meeting in the banquet hall, at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night. M. M. Gillam, the President, was in the chair, and covers were laid for thirty-three. Among those present were Willard Everett of Lowell, Mass.; George H. Daniels, Artemus Ward, George R. White of Boston, D. C. Seitz, Mr. Deering, F. L. Perine, and W. W. Hallock, treasurer of the club.

Mrs. G. J. Wetzlar gave an unusually pretty luncheon and musicale at her home, 45 West Fifty-eighth Street, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, in honor of Mrs. M. Heidelbach, who is shortly to sail for Europe. The floral decorations were yellow and white, and covers were laid for fifteen. Mrs. Wetzlar made a brief speech in compliment of Mrs. Heidelbach, and curtains at one end of the room were then drawn aside, disclosing a feminine vocalist, who sang some pretty and appropriate songs.

The engagement of Miss Mary Noxon Sanders, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sanders of 58 East Fifty-third Street, and William Henry Hays, a graduate of Columbia University of the class of '96 and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays of 13 East Fifty-fourth Street, is announced. Miss Sanders was graduated from Vassar College in 1896, having been President of her class in her senior year and half of her junior year. Her younger sister, Miss Ethel Blanche Sanders, is to be married to William S. Gould at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church some time next month.

Sudden Bath Caused Death.

James Quinn, sixty-five years of age, of 159 Perry Street, Paterson, N. J., died in the Roosevelt Street Hospital last night from the effects of a ducking he received Tuesday evening at the foot of West Fifty-second Street. He says he was pushed overboard by a man named Reilly because he refused to pay for a can of beer. He was pulled out of the water by a Captain of a coal barge, and taken to the hospital in an ambulance. His wife read of his accident in the newspapers and came to the city. She said her husband came here in search of work. The police are looking for the man who pushed him in the water.

[illegible]

He Consents to be the Candidate of the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania.

A FIGHT AGAINST THE BOSSES

Issues of the Campaign Referred To in a Letter of Acceptance—An Uprising Against Misgovernment in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—John Wanamaker will be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican League for Governor. He gave out his letter of acceptance to-night addressed to the notification committee appointed at the meeting of representatives from nearly all the counties of the State held in this city Feb. 7.

Mr. Wanamaker has been ill for some days, but he is recovering. He said to-night that he would begin active political work at once. It is intimated that Mr. Wanamaker will be his own campaign manager.

The letter of acceptance is as follows:

To the Committee of Notification of the Bourse Meeting:

Dear Sirs: I consent to be a candidate for Governor in pursuance of your request presented to me Feb. 7.

My reply to you has been necessarily delayed. These are the reasons:

I have not wanted to become a candidate and add to my labors the duties of personally conducting a campaign.

I have been endeavoring to persuade you to select any one of a dozen men of the State available for the place.

I ardently hoped that the leaders of the Republican Party would accept the notice served upon them by the Bourse meeting that the people intended to have something to say as to who should be their next Governor.

The developments of the past two weeks have been invaluable to your cause and conclusive upon me in determining my action.

A Crisis in the State.

The crisis upon us is serious in its bearing upon the future standing and prosperity of the State. Since the last three County Conventions I have had a clearer vision of the dangers of the situation—and now, after taking ample time to analyse existing conditions, and having carefully considered every phase of the situation from all political standpoints, I have arrived at this final decision with a comprehensive knowledge of what the contest involves personally and what the chances of success are.

I am neither deceived nor influenced by false hopes, and know full well what my prospects of success are, with the delegate-electing machinery in the hands of the enemy; with the primaries and conventions so manipulated as to defeat instead of register the will of the voters; with the same high-handed methods that were employed to send an almost solid delegation to the last National Convention, instructed for Senator Quay when an overwhelming majority of voters of the State were for McKinley; with manufactured contests and bogus claims to be sustained by a State Committee than can be relied upon to seat enough contesting delegates to give the machine candidate a majority—as was done at last year's State Convention with the delegates of the Twenty-seventh District of Philadelphia—and with the contest that is now set up without a scintilla of regularity or legality in the Twenty-fourth District of Philadelphia, involving six delegates, and with a Chairman who gives timely warning that the State organization will be against me if nominated.

But I am no more moved by these conditions than by the rumored deals of politicians, the threats of character-assassins, the tongue of slander, or the fact that nearly one-third of all the delegates to the next State Convention have already been elected.

Accepts as a Matter of Duty.

I ignore all personal considerations. I accept your invitation as a call of duty, and, making the issue one of principle, not spoils, I am ready to go forward with you in your battle for political emancipation, convinced that the right will ultimately triumph and that the people desire to settle the question themselves, and settle it this very year.

If this action of yours in bringing me into the field creates discord within party ranks I take no blame therefor, as I have not solicited the nomination. Neither is it essential that I be elected Governor. It will cost me nothing to step aside at any time for such a man as you and your associates agree to who represents something more than a slate or the will of a perpetuating boss. I simply hold it to be imperative that some one shall be selected to whom the interests of the State can be safely intrusted, who shall represent the people, not the edict of any one man.

Time for the People to Act.

Therefore let there be no misunderstanding as to where the responsibility rests and let the Republican voter demand a strict accounting. With school funds long past due, and personal property taxes withheld from counties to allow the State Treasurer to farm out millions of dollars to favorite banks; with a Capitol Commission breaking down the restrictive barriers erected by popular sentiment and planning a building that will cost millions when completed; with the knowledge that indemnity bonds, padded pay rolls, Lexow bills, legislative junketings, and mileage grabbers will be paid out of the State Treasury if the machine elects its Governor I am convinced from proofs in my hands from all parts of the State that the people are ready to unite with you in driving back the bosses and re-entering upon their rightful inheritance.

The next Chief Executive of Pennsylvania must be a man possessing the fullest confidence of the people, without a Lexow collar and free from every stamp of the machine.

When the people rise they are all powerful to declare the end of misgovernment of cities and States. It may take time and toil, but there must be many true men and women in Pennsylvania ready to take a stand and remain standing until a new order of politics is an accomplished fact.

Somebody must begin. I am ready to do my part. The fight must be fought and fought to a finish, if it takes all Summer, with the Autumn and Winter thrown in.

My views in detail as to the live issues of the hour I may have the honor to give hereafter.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

JAPANESE CHEMIST LECTURES.

Jokichi Takamine Explains at the College of Pharmacy a Fungous Ferment Discovered by Himself.

Jokichi Takamine, the Japanese chemist, lectured last night before the alumni and students of the New York College of Pharmacy, 115 to 119 West Sixty-eighth Street, devoting part of the evening to an explanation of the production of diastase and an alcoholic ferment from fungi, a process discovered by himself after long research. Mr. Takamine has studied extensively at Glasgow University and at Tokio University, and employed the English language in a naive but easily intelligible fashion that pleased his hearers.

After speaking of the action of the diastase—the ferment converting starch into sugar in the human system—Mr. Takamine turned to discuss the generally used alcoholic ferment, malt. In ancient times, he said, nations, or rather peoples who later formed nations, used saliva as the fermentative principle in manufacturing alcoholic liquors. They first cooked the natural grain slightly and placed the crushed pulp in bowls or vats. All the tribe would then be called in and each contribute his maximum amount of saliva.

"The production of diastase by the germination of cereals," continued Mr. Takamine, "constitutes one of the largest chemical industries of many countries of Europe. For years the germination of grain was the only diastase known."

But in some Oriental lands malt was unknown. In Japan a microscopical plant, a fungous growth, resembling ordinary mold in appearance, had been used for 200 or 300 years. After exhaustive studies and experiments Mr. Takamine found a mold growth that possessed the two qualities of converting the starch in cereals into sugars, and the sugars so obtained into alcoholic spirits. The plant is a fungus of the species Eurotium oryzae, a mycelium of the Aspergillus family, the nature and characteristics of which were almost unknown. When grown for commercial purposes, without being fertilized, it is known as taka koji. When fertilized with certain chemical salts it grows with great rapidity and matures in about five days.

Hydrolised wheat bran, Mr. Takamine said, is an excellent medium for the culture of the taka koji. When examined [illegible] thing is seen. On the roots of the growth on the bran [illegible] minute crystals of the ferment, changing starch into sugar. At the top of the mycelium is a small head containing the seed and pollen, and the thripe seeds permeated with pollen is the ferment changing sugar into alcohol. By a mechanical process the diastase portion and ferment portion are separated for commercial use.

Mr. Takamine also explained a fungous growth he had discovered that would act on nitrogenous matter. Its general action is similar to pepsin, which is now obtained at slaughter houses from the stomachs of pigs. Mr. Takamine characterized his discovery as opening up a great field for many of his hearers. A vegetable ferment similar to pepsin would be gladly exchanged for it almost universally.

TWO SISTERS BECOME BRIDES.

A Double Wedding Takes Place in Somerville, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 9.—A double wedding took place this evening in the First Reformed Church of this place. The two brides were the daughters of William C. Hendrickson, a decorating potter of Trenton, and owner of the Belle Mead Stock Farm. Miss Helen Emeline Hendrickson was married to James Cowden Meyers of New York and Miss Etta Rebecca Hendrickson became the bride of John Butterworth Parmalee, who is connected with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Both ceremonies were performed by the Rev. William Stockton Cranmer, pastor of the First Church. After the wedding a reception was held at the Hendrickson mansion. Alfred H. Meyers of Columbia, Penn., brother of James Cowden Meyers, was his best man, and Louis Charles Mack of Raritan performed the same service for Mr. Parmalee. Miss Helen Hendrickson was attended by Miss Susanna C. Haas of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Minifred M. Mattingly was maid of honor for Etta.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Burbridge of Washington, D. C.; Ethel R. Moser of New York City, Emma A. Gunning of Scarsdale, Penn., and Mabel M. Ogelsby of Philadelphia. The ushers were George Chinn and Montague Lessler of New York and George L. Loomis and George Hoffmer of Somerville.

Barry—Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barry, whose marriage at Charleston, S. C., on Feb. 16, was one of the notable events of the season there, have returned from their wedding trip, and will live at 27 West Eleventh Street. Mrs. Barry was Miss Dawson, only daughter of the late Francis Warrington Dawson, founder and editor of The Charleston News and Courier. She is a granddaughter of Judge Thomas G. Morgan of Louisiana, and a niece of Philip H. Morgan, who served as Minister from this country to Mexico under Grant. The bridegroom is a son of Major R. P. Barry of Virginia, a grand-nephew of the late Hamilton Fish, Grant's Secretary of State, and belongs to the University and City Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and is an officer of Squadron A. He is a member of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, in this city.

The bride wore in the corsage of her wedding dress a diamond cross that had been worn by six or seven successive generations of brides in her family. Miss Margaret Neilson Barry, the bridegroom's sister, was her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Julia Stuyvesant Barry, also a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen Trenholm of this city, and Miss Julia Courtney Conner, Miss Alice Huger Smith, Miss Lily Wells, and Miss Helen Ravenel of Charleston. The best man was Alfred Barmore Maclay. S. Rowe Bradley, Jr., Edward L. Patterson, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Julien T. Davies, Jr., Stowe Phelps, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, all Squadron A men, were the ushers. Among the New York people who attended were Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mrs. Wager Swayne, Miss Swayne, Col. William L. Trenholm, E. H. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. J. T. Davies, Jr., Miss May Riker, and R. A. Paddock.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD DEAD.

The ex-Prosecutor of Hudson County Passes Away Suddenly.

Charles Hardenbergh Winfield, ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County, died yesterday at his home, 29 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City. His illness had been prolonged and his death had been expected at different times during the last three months, yet the end came suddenly, when he was believed to be fairly well advanced on the road to recovery.

Practically Mr. Winfield's illness began with his first break-down two years ago, when he was obliged to go South. He finally resigned his office Feb. 4. The burial will be in the family plot, at Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Hardenbergh Winfield was born at Deer Park, near Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. His parents were poor, and his early life was full of privations and hard work. He was full of energy, however, and early resolved to secure an education. His efforts in this direction attracted the attention of the Trustees of the Reformed Church, which his parents attended. Finding him bright, intelligent, and ambitious, the Trustees laid the matter before the Consistory. It was decided that the Consistory should charge itself with the cost of his education on condition that he should become a minister of the Reformed Church.

With this view he was sent to a preparatory school at Deckertown, N. J., and was admitted to Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1849. He was graduated with high honors in 1852. Then came the turning point in his life. He decided that he was better fitted for the bar than the pulpit. He frankly laid the matter before the Consistory, and after a brief consultation the Consistory concluded that it would be best to allow Mr. Winfield to follow the bent of his mind. He was absolved from his promise and went at once to Jersey City, where he began the study of the law in the office of Abram O. Zabriskie, whom he afterward practically made Chancellor of New Jersey.

Mr. Winfield was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1855, and was made a counselor in 1860. From his first fees he repaid the Consistory the money that it had invested in his education. He soon became noted as a brilliant speaker at the bar and on the stump, and his services in the field of politics were in active demand. He was nominated for Senator by the Democrats in 1865. There was a tidal wave in the State that year, Marcus L. Ward, Republican, being elected Governor. The upheaval extended to Hudson County, and, notwithstanding Mr. Winfield's strength, he only received 80 majority, while Jacob M. Merseles, Republican, was elected Sheriff by a majority of 71.

Mr. Winfield served as Senator from 1865 to 1868. During his term Gov. Ward nominated Abram O. Zabriskie for Chancellor. The Senate was Democratic, and there was great doubt of his confirmation. But Mr. Winfield threw politics aside. He said he was under obligations to Mr. Zabriskie that left him no choice as to his action. He gave his influence and his vote to his political opponent but personal friend and instructor, and Mr. Zabriskie became Chancellor. At the end of his term Mr. Winfield retired from politics, resolving to devote himself to his profession. The only time he departed from this resolution was in 1880, when he yielded to the request of the National Democratic Committee and spoke for Hancock and English in Indiana, Connecticut, and New York.

In his early professional life he was soon recognized as an able criminal lawyer. His successful defense of Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert D. Bennett, after they had once been convicted of the murder of Policeman Richard Smith, and condemned to death by Judge Knapp, made his reputation in that direction.

In 1883 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County. In 1888 he was reappointed, and again in 1893 he was named for a third term, to expire April 1, 1898. He became as noted for prosecuting criminals as before he had been for defending them, and his name was a terror to evil-doers in Hudson County.

Mr. Winfield also achieved fame in the literary field, his works being "History of Land Titles," (1872,) "History of Hudson County," (1874,) "Adjudged Words and Phrases," (1882,) and "Monograph of the Founding of Jersey City" (1892). All these are known as books of reference. Mr. Winfield was also known as an art connoisseur, and his collection of paintings and bric-a-brac is said to be the finest in the State.

Mr. Winfield was twice married. His second wife survives him; also one son, Henry W. Winfield, who is a member of the bar and counsel to the Hudson County Health Board.

Accident in a Court Building.

A young man who said his name was McKeon and that he was an assistant stenographer in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court fell over the staircase railing between the first floor and the basement in the Criminal Court Building at 7:30 o'clock last night. He landed heavily on his head and side on the basement floor, and was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said late last night that his condition was serious.

[illegible] OF A DAY.

Jacob Sands.

Jacob Sands, formerly Principal of School No. 2, Brooklyn, and the oldest Principal in the borough in point of service, died on Tuesday at his home, 726 President Street. The funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church officiating. Mr. Sands was born in Berne, near Albany, in 1821. He was graduated at eighteen years of age from Hartwick Seminary, and afterward from a theological seminary near Gettysburg. He intended to become a minister, but a throat affection compelled him to give up this plan, and he became a teacher.

He first taught in the Pennsylvania State College, then in an academy on the Hudson, and afterward taught a private school in this borough. One of his pupils there was C. T. Cook, now a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co., who was then a friendless boy and offered to do work for his tuition. Last month Mr. Sands received a letter from Mr. Cook, in which the latter said: "It must be a satisfaction to you to look back at your well-directed labors that have resulted in a benefit to so many of your scholars and to feel that all remember you with affectionate regard."

Mr. Sands became Principal of School No. 2 in 1852. His teaching service covered a period of fifty-four years, forty-five of which were spent in School No. 2. In November last he retired. Among his pupils were Tunis G. Bergen, ex-Mayor Schieren, and School Commissioner James Weir. He leaves a grandson.

Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn.

Mrs. A. N. Littlejohn, wife of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, died at the Episcopal residence, Garden City, yesterday afternoon. She was in her seventy-third year. Grip, from which she suffered two weeks, was the cause. Her death had been expected, and the members of her family were present when she died. Mrs. Littlejohn was a daughter of Samuel T. Armstrong of New Haven, Conn. She was active in church work in Brooklyn while her husband was rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and also at other places with him. During later years, owing to advancing age, she had not taken an active part in affairs, but was always in touch with the women of the church.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM P. KLINE, a pioneer thrashing machine manufacturer, is dead in Chicago. He was the father-in-law of Congressman George E. White of Chicago.

CAPT. CLAYTON S. BURBANK, United States Army, died on Monday at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, of angina pectoris. He was a son of the late Gen. Sidney Burbank. He leaves a wife and six children.

ERSKINE L. WAIT, an artist, for many years a prominent member of the Brooklyn Art Club, and who had a studio in this city, died at his residence, "Engside," in Rahway, yesterday. He was a frequent contributor to the Academy exhibitions.

Miss LIZZIE ROY, sister of Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Roy of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday. She was a daughter of the late William Roy. Funeral services will be held to-night at her late home, 84 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN BRIDGEFORD, aged seventy-eight years, died at Albany Monday night. He was a prominent builder, and was the first Superintendent of Construction of the new State Capitol. He built the foundations and substructure of the building, and superintended the laying of the cornerstone.

The Rev. Dr. DAVID MORTON, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died yesterday at his home in Louisville, Ky., of blood poisoning, aged sixty-nine years. For the last sixteen years Dr. Morton had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the Methodist Church. He is survived by a widow and four sons.

SIDNEY H. SHERMAN died yesterday at Brattleborough, Vt., from injuries received in a runaway accident a week ago. He was sixty-nine years of age, and for many years was Postmaster at Dover, Vt. He represented that town in the Legislature in 1872-4. He was a large owner of real estate. A wife, two daughters, and a son, Clifton E. Sherman, managing editor of The Hartford Courant, survive.

JOHN J. FELL, a well-known resident of Orange, N. J., died Tuesday. He had been ill three weeks. He was born in Orange in 1841. He was a hatter and for several years had been the confidential agent of Arthur Nichols of New York, who is interested in the invention of hat machinery. Mr. Fell served through the civil war in Company C, Second New Jersey. He was a member of the old Third Battalion of Orange, and was for years Captain of Company B.

LOUIS H. DEWEY, for many years engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn, died of peritonitis on Tuesday at his home, 90 Vernon Avenue. He was eighty-four years old, and in 1849 was one of the gold prospectors who went to California. He returned three years later with a fortune and embarked in the real estate business, in which he continued until his death. He assisted in the development of Ridgewood. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

MOSES BRUCKHEIMER, a pawnbroker, of 705 Grand Street, Brooklyn, died in a water-cure establishment in that borough on Tuesday. Funeral services will be held to-day in the Temple Beth-Elohim, Keap Street, near Division Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bruckheimer was sixty-eight years old, and for many years was prominent in Hebrew affairs in Brooklyn. He was a Trustee of Temple Beth-Elohim, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and also belonged to Montauk Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Cremieux Benevolent Society of New York. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons. His death has caused a postponement of the marriage of one of the sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning—Curtains and blanket bleaching. LORD'S offices, patronized by best families of New York. 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—At Summerville, S. C., on March 8, 1898, William Bedlow, eldest son of the late William Fenwick Beekman and Catharine Alexander Neilson, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday morning, March 11, at 10:15 o'clock, at Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.

CAMMEYER.—At Genoa, Italy, Feb. 13, 1898, Catherine M., wife of Alfred J. Cammeyer.

Funeral private.

HAWE.—At Mount Vernon, March 8, 1898, Clotilde G., daughter of the late Mathew and Mary A. Hawe of Albany, N. Y.

Funeral on Friday at 2 P. M. from Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, Albany, N. Y.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, March 9, Samuel Hitchcock, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M.

KINNAN.—March 7, 1898, Margaret Jane Ostrander, widow of the late Alexander P. Kinnan, and daughter of the late Cornelius V. B. Ostrander.

Funeral will be held at the residence of her son, 320 West 78th St., on Thursday at 10 A. M.

LEWISOHN.—At the home of his sister, Mrs. C. S. Henry, in London, March 9, after a short illness, of pneumonia, Sam Lewisohn, in his 23d year, beloved son of Rosa Lie and Leonard Lewisohn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Boston, Providence, and Paris papers please copy.

LITTLEJOHN.—In Garden City, Long Island, Wednesday, March 9, 1898, at 4:30 P. M., Jeannie M. Littlejohn, daughter of the late Samuel T. Armstrong, and wife of the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island.

Funeral services in the Cathedral, Garden City, Long Island, on Saturday, March 12, at 3 P. M.

LOGAN.—On Wednesday, March 9, Patience C., widow of Capt. William J. Logan.

Funeral from her late residence, 119 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAHAN.—On March 8, Jane Mahan, widow of Capt. James W. Mahan, in her 86th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, March 10, at 11 A. M.

MORRELL.—On Tuesday morning, March 8, 1898, at her late residence, No. 572 5th Av., Julia A., widow of Thomas Morrell.

Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, corner 53d St. and 5th Av., on Friday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PRENTICE.—On March 9, 1898, Lucy Candace Prentice, daughter of the late Sartell and Jemima Prentice, and sister of Mrs. J. C. Whitcomb.

Funeral at her late residence, 180 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

Kindly omit flowers.

WAIT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, March 9, Erskine L. Wait, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet train.

Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

WINFIELD.—In Jersey City, March 9, Charles H. Winfield.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Friday evening, 8 o'clock, from his late residence, 29 Danforth Av., Jersey City. Interment at convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

[illegible]

Ladies' Guild Gives a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

The Ladies' Guild of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church held a delightful reception in the church building, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, last night, which included a musical and dramatic entertainment. Mrs. E. L. Hoagland is President of the guild, and Mrs. A. L. Erlanger had charge of the reception.

The programme opened with Nessler's "It Was Not Thus to Be," sung by Louis J. Dochez. Mrs. Harriet Webb recited "How 'Winning Cup' Won" with admirable effect, and Miss Augusta Glose then played as a piano solo Chopin's Ballade. Albertus Shelly rendered Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" on the violin, and Miss Fannie Hirsch sang Chaminade's "L'Eté." Miss Hirsch and Mr. Dochez each sang an extra number in place of Townsend H. Fellows and Paul Willard, who were to have been present. George S. Kittridge was the accompanist. Adolph Glose played a piano solo, his own arrangement of National airs.

The dramatic entertainment consisted of the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." A stage was erected at one end of the room and upon this an elaborate balcony, decorated with plants, had been constructed. R. S. Pigott played Romeo with good effect, and Miss Augusta Glose made a charming Juliet.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

The Manhattan East Side Mission of 416 East Twenty-sixth Street, which used to be the Bible and Fruit Mission and of which Mrs. William T. Blodgett is President, is the beneficiary of an interesting course of lectures on "The English Cathedrals," which Alfred M. Collett of Oxford University is giving on Wednesday afternoons in Sherry's small ballroom. The first one took place yesterday, the subject being "Salisbury Cathedral," not far from which Mr. Collett was born.

The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon slides, showing the cathedral from many points of view, glimpses of the picturesque country about it, and views of the interior. Mr. Collett spoke in an entertaining fashion, and showed a thorough mastery of his subject.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 9.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALBERT, John, 484 8th Av.	41	7
ADLER, Sophia, 235 W. 126th St.	87	8
ALDINGER, Wilhelmina, 349 W. 17th.	64	9
BOLTMAN, Matilda H., 503 W. 168th.	30	8
BAFKE, Moritz, 115 E. 3d St.	44	8
BRUCKHEIMER, Moses, Brooklyn	65	9
BENNETT, John J., 675 9th Av.	48	7
BEAM, Marion, 1,848 3d Av.	1	8
BROWN, Peter, 7 Roosevelt St.	25	8
BARRY, Patrick, 200 W. 64th St.	27	9
BLACKEBY, Ernest, Spuyten Duyvil.	6	7
BERRIAN, Sarah E., 899 E. 165th.	38	7
BERJON, Elias, 1,572 Madison Av.	64	9
BURNISTON, Mary H., 264 W. 88th.	87	7
CARLSON, Charles A., 121 Cherry St.	1	7
CAIRO, Francesco, 82 Mulberry St.	3	8
CHAMALIAN, Mariam H., 137 E. 29th	34	7
CREAGH, William A., 6 W. 114th St.	26	7
DUFFY, Peter, 242 E. 46th St.	34	7
DONNELL, Annie, 36 Charles St.	53	8
DECKINGER, Julia, 132 E. 104th St.	56	8
DOWLING, John, 223 W. 121st St.	60	8
EFFINGER, Sophie, 220 E. 95th St.	77	7
FOX, James, 561 11th Av.	22	7
FORTNER, Ruth, 46 Monroe St.	1	8
FURLONG, Mary, 72 W. 99th St.	62	8
FARRELL, Martin, Randall's Island.	1	6
FERDINANDI, Erminia, 14 Carmine.	48	7
FRANK, Mary, Manh. State Hospital.	36	7
FARLEY, John A., Bainbridge Av.	36	8
GOODWIN, Albert E., 510 E. 120th.	27	6
GUNTHNER, George, 549 9th Av.	73	8
HOFFMAN, John L., 152 E. 20th St.	73	8
HELLMEYER, Friedrich, 2,267 1st Av.	54	7
HAHER, Thomas F., 400 W. 31st.	39	7
HAFFNER, Adolph, 428 W. 55th St.	28	8
HOLLAND, Ellen, 58 Catharine St.	39	7
HICINBOTHEM, William, 2,258 3d Av.	84	1
JOHN, Edward M., 239 E. 33d St.	32	7
JAEGER, John, 211 8th Av.	61	6
KENDRICK, Charles H., 261 W. 39th.	40	8
KEANE, Joseph, St. Joseph's Home.	1	7
KINDLING, Patrick, 1,019 6th Av.	48	8
LESANDAL, Lose, 23 Roosevelt St.	1	8
LAMM, Minna, 1,008 2d Av.	58	8
LAMMERS, John G., 1,809 2d Av.	47	6
LONG, Julia, 8 W. 66th St.	48	9
McLAUGHLIN, Michael, St. Vincent's Hospital	28	7
McCORMICK, Henrietta L., 225 E. 105th St.	1	7
McGUIRE, Thomas, 227 W. 20th St.	50	7
McDONALD, Ellen, 255 E. 49th St.	55	8
McCARTHY, Annie, 340 E. 61st St.	2	8
McCORMICK, Mary, 351 E. 35th St.	42	7
MILLER, Friedrich, 310 W. 43d St.	67	7
MORITZ, Maria, 44 1st St.	51	7
MURRAY, Edward, 60 Rutgers St.	1	8
MURRAY, Sarah, 60 Rutgers St.	3	7
MULVIHILL, Mary, 170 W. 65th St.	40	8
MURPHY, Ann, 408 W. 50th St.	57	7
MILLER, Emma, 502 11th Av.	29	8
MARTIN, Mary, 827 1st Av.	1	8
MAYER, Theresa, 1,889 2d Av.	80	9
MORRELL, Julia A., 572 5th Av.	64	8
O'CONNOR, Thomas, 583 1st Av.	28	5
O'CONNOR, John J., Seton Sanitarium	20	5
PILKINTON, Margaret, 1,981 3d Av.	50	6
PITT, Henry M., 221 W. 38th St.	55	7
PHELAN, Margaret, 1,277 3d Av.	68	7
PINK, Charles E., St. Joseph's Hosp.	38	7
REGLER, Julius, 180 2d St.	1	8
RODGERS, Julia, 2,488 8th Av.	50	7
SCHUBERT, Karl L., 422 E. 77th St.	3	8
STEIDLE, Jacob, 96 Avenue B.	7	7
SNOW, Ellen, 641 E. 5th St.	2	6
SALVEIN, John, 507 W. 43d St.	32	7
SPRIGGS, Mary, 170 Elm St.	83	8
STEVENS, Henry, 222 W. 17th St.	83	7
SARDA, Julian, 100 W. 85th St.	26	7
STEUGLEIN, Cecelia, 1,275 1st Av.	14	7
SMITH, Peter J., Seton Sanitarium.	23	8
SCHMIDT, William M., 613 E. 154th.	37	6
SICHEL, William A., 2,133 3d Av.	10	8
WINKLER, Maggie, 179 E. 105th St.	42	5
WILKINS, James W., 55 E. 104th St.	69	7
Brooklyn.		
APMANN, Catharine, Long Island State Hospital	88	9
ABBOTT, Edith M., 379 S. 5th St.	1	7
BELL, Clayton L., 174 Havemeyer St.	1	7
BIKESTED, Sophia, 301 Columbia St.	2	9
BURNS, Joseph, 55 Willoughby St.	48	9
BRODERICK, Catharine, 333 15th St.	29	8
CRADOCK, Patrick, 138 Union St.	76	8
CLARK, Bertha B., 124 Vernon Av.	11	9
COX, Annie, 107 Harrison St.	62	7
CRAIN, Helen, Long Island State Hospital	1	6
CONLEY, Annie, 535 Flushing Av.	26	7
DURYEA, Jeremiah, 555 Kent Av.	56	6
DOXIE, Mary, 73 Warren St.	16	8
DONNELLY, Johanna A., 156 Washington Av.	28	7
DUHRIG, Timothy, 308 Sumpter Av.	1	8
DUNFIELD, Susan, St. John's Hospital	1	8
EDGETT, Margaret, 267 9th St.	30	8
FLANNAGAN, James, St. Peter's Hospital	33	8
FREDERICKS, Jane L., 446 Lafayette Av.	65	7
GREENFIELD, Rebecca, 100 Ewen St.	4	7
GALLIGAN, J. A., 148 Conselyea St.	28	7
GALLINAGH, William, 74 Cedar St.	4	8
HABERKORN, Joseph, 312 Stagg St.	42	8
HENDRICKS, A. V., 95 Jackson St.	67	7
HEVERIN, Timothy, 165 S. 1st St.	45	7
HARNED, Alice, 176 Nostrand Av.	1	8
HUEGLE, Charles, 102 Stagg St.	27	8
HATFIELD, Florence T., 144 Classon Av.	5	8
JONES, John, Brooklyn Hospital	18	9
LARKIN, Emelia, 26 Butler St.	62	8
LARKIN, Patrick, 130 N. 1st St.	85	7
LARSEN, Martin H., 4th Av. and St. Mark's Place	20	5
LIEBLER, Charles A., 16 Arion Place	24	6
MORRIS, Margaret A., 439 Lafayette Av.	61	7
MEYERHOFER, Ferdinand, Hamilton Av., near Court St.	63	8
MULLANEY, Stephen F., 390 14th St.	1	8
McKEEVER, Edward R., 438 Park Av.	8	7
McGOWAN, Beatrice, St. Agnes's Home	4	8
McKENNA, Katherine, Classon Av. and Madison St.	60	8
REED, John, 799 Myrtle Av.	76	8
ROYATSKY, Joseph, 135 N. 6th St.	24	6
ROOME, Mildred S., 260 Bergen St.	7	8
REIL, Sarah, 84 Tremont St.	21	7
SAND, Jacob, 726 President St.	78	8
SNYDER, Phoebe, 164 Wyckoff Av.	54	8
SLOTE, Annie, 70 Lawrence St.	82	7
SHEEHAN, Elizabeth, 158 Luquer St.	29	6
SETZER, Anna M., 248 McDougal St.	85	7
SANDERSON, Frank A., 20 Columbia Place	1	8
SLOAN, Mary, 810 18th St.	5	8
SCHMITTWOLF, Carl, 37 Johnson Av.	42	6
TAYLOR, Mary A., Battery Place and 92d St.	38	8
THURBER, Margaret B., 109 Montague St.	2	8
THOMPSON, E. N., 214 Conover St.	1	7
WOERNER, Mary, 39 Schermerhorn St.	26	7
WALLACE, Rose, 174 Smith St.	7	8
WALTZ, John, 272½ Stockton St.	71	8
YOUNG, Catharine B., 129 Concord St.	71	8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE.
This (Thursday) and Friday Evenings at 8 o'clock.
OVER THREE HUNDRED
AMERICAN PAINTINGS,
Water Colors and Pastels,
BELONGING TO
PINCUS CHOCK.
THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

[illegible] National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAPITAL AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF

$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds

on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1369,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2652,	2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1889,	2174,	2397,	2685,	2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2686,	2968,
112,	323,	1523,	1908,	2220,	2429,	2699,	3029,
125,	357,	1597,	2003,	2236,	2454,	2741,	3039,
133,	382,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2766,	3058,
138,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2503,	2806,	3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849,	3222,
164,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865,	3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2126,	2323,	2604,	2931,	3263,
180,	458,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2630,	2937,	3281,
194,	1365.						

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with persons to do a commission business. Address P. C., Box 193 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market quiet.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were in no sense exciting or, indeed, to any very marked extent, even interesting. Fluctuations were few, and at times the tape stood still for minutes.

Professional traders seemed to be indisposed to make new contracts upon either side. Occasionally a piece of news which ordinarily might have been influential drifted into stock market circles, but it got little attention. There appeared generally to be agreement all round that the wisest possible course at the moment was to await developments in the Cuban affair.

⁂

Commission house transactions were practically undiscernible. Seventy-five per cent. of the day's business was for the account of room traders, who chiefly seemed to be intent upon "evening-up" processes; traders long of stocks seemed to be willing to let go; traders on the short side seemed equally inclined to get under cover.

⁂

The impression still obtains in important Wall Street circles that some day soon there may come an exciting crisis in the market, when market values will go one way or the other with a rush. Calculations as to when that day may be, or whether the sudden turn may be up or down, must be altogether a matter of guesswork. Prudent men can hardly be disposed to push unhesitatingly into a situation where there is only uncertainty.

⁂

Among Wall Street men who are willing to express unequivocal opinions at this juncture there is generally the belief that the $50,000,000 appropriation legislation is to be construed as not only a pronounced peace measure, but one which must exert influence in maintaining the stability of market values.

⁂

Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, registered, an advance of 1⅝, and $2,000 fives, coupon, at 111½, a decline of ¼. The new fours were quoted 1@1¼ per cent. higher, without sales.

⁂

In State bonds $2,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 89.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	North Pacific	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Oreg. Imp., 5th in. pd.	⅞
Canadian Pacific	1	Oreg. Short Line	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. Louis S. W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	1	Western Union Tel.	½
Minnesota Iron	2		

Stocks Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	7¼	Mergenthaler Lin.	5
Great North. pf.	4	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Third Avenue	4½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1½	Laclede Gas 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin. W. & M. 4s	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Ore. Imp. con., 5th in. pd.	1¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	1½	L. & N., N. F. & S. F. 1st	5
Han. & St. J. con.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 5s	2
Cal. Coal & Iron 6s	2	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
D., S. S. & A. 5s	2	St. P., M. & M., Mont. 4s	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d	2½	S. A. & A. Pass 4s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1		
Lake Shore 3½s	1½		
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st	2½		
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	3½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $189,470,654; balances, $6,770,543; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $210,874.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.82 for sixty days and at $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94½@94 9-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—12½c discount to par. Boston—12½c @15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount to par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville 1½, to 53½; Canadian Pacific ⅝, to 86¼; New York Central ⅞, to 116½; St. Paul ¾, to 95⅛; Illinois Central ½, to 103½; Atchison ¼, to 12⅝; Erie ¼, to 13½; Erie first preferred ¼, to 36⅞; Pennsylvania ¼, to 59¼, and Reading ¼, to 9⅝. British consols advanced ⅝, to 111 11-16 for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

In Paris rentes closed at 104f. 30c. Exchange on London was 25f. 31c. In Berlin exchange on London 20 marks 48½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 169.10, in Lisbon at 48½, and in Rome at 105.30.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS.

The banking house of Spencer Trask & Co. has issued a circular which shows comparatively what the transcontinental lines have been doing in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897. This comparative statement gives the gross earnings of the roads referred to, the percentage of operating expenses, net earnings after deducting taxes, the fixed charges, surplus above charges, percentage of surplus above charges, and the equivalent in percentage on preferred stock. Current quotations on the bonds and preferred stocks of the companies, with the yields on investments therein made at present prices, are also given. The circular states:

"The largest percentage of surplus above charges is shown by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, but it must be borne in mind that the earnings of all the company's water lines are here included. This fact accounts for the extremely low operating percentage. The Northern Pacific makes the next best showing, but this result has been largely achieved by a low ratio of operating expenses. The cost of operating the Atchison system is far greater than that of any of the others, yet the earnings for this period have resulted in a surplus equivalent to 5.64 per cent. on its $51,000,000 adjustment bonds. Next in order is the Rio Grande Western, with a surplus of 108 per cent. above its charges for the six months. This is more than enough to pay the full year's dividend of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock. The Union Pacific makes a showing of 105 per cent. above its new charges, leaving over 2½ per cent. to apply on the new preferred. The Denver and Rio Grande follows with a surplus of 35 per cent., equivalent to 2.56 per cent. on its preferred; St. Louis and San Francisco shows nearly 9¼ per cent. on the first preferred [illegible]

GOLD AND MONEY RATES.

Gold engaged for import to the amount of $1,050,000 was announced yesterday, bringing up the total since Feb. 25 to $12,475,000. There was a further decline of one-half cent in posted rates for sterling exchange, which was attributed to liquidation of sixty-day bills, which have been held by New York bankers for some time, and which are now maturing.

Exchange authorities look upon the New York money market as the factor most likely to influence the immediate movement of gold. Yesterday there was a further strengthening in money rates. Call money loaned as high as 2½ per cent., while in the time department the supply is much less liberal than heretofore, 5 per cent. being asked by the banks for four and six months' money. It is the general opinion of authorities that any further advance in the New York money rates will bring large importations of gold, and in banking circles it is thought that a temporary tightening of the money market in the near future is not improbable.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S QUARTER.

As was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there was no increase in the New York Central dividend rate yesterday. Up to the time that the announcement was made that the Directors had declared the regular 1 per cent. quarterly, there were many people in Wall Street who clung to the hope that the declaration would be 1¼ per cent. In Vanderbilt circles, however, this hope was given up long ago.

New York Central's report for the quarter ending March 31 (partly estimated) was made public after the Directors' meeting. Gross earnings are put at $10,800,000, an increase of about $55,000 over the same period of 1897. Net earnings are $3,400,000, an increase of $155,000 for the quarter. After paying the dividend it is estimated that the deficit for the quarter will amount to $200,000, against $389,000 deficit in the same quarter of 1897. Including this estimate, New York Central's earnings for the nine months ending March 31 are $35,102,000 gross, and $11,580,000 net. The surplus for the period is estimated at $736,000, against a deficit in the nine months of the previous fiscal year of $209,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONGER.

Government bonds were somewhat stronger yesterday, closing quotations for all classes being higher than at the close on Tuesday. The old 4s registered made an advance of 1⅛ per cent. The 5s coupon made a fractional decline, but this was as compared with Monday's figures, no sales of the bonds being made on Tuesday. Offerings of Government bonds were not as liberal yesterday as they have been, due probably to the liquidation of large blocks which have been hanging over the market for some time.

IRON TRADE ACTIVITY.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, a foremost authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"Between the conflicting statements relative to the consolidation of the wire interests, the truth lies midway. Far from having been accomplished, as announced, the negotiations have taken an adverse turn. The Pittsburg Wire Company has withdrawn altogether, but a final rupture has not yet taken place between the bankers and one very important concern, whose own estimate of the value of its property and business, as represented by the option given, differs widely from that placed upon it by the accountants, on the basis of which the bankers have made an offer.

"Whether these differences cannot be reconciled may develop at an early date. It would be going too far to say, however, that the whole plan has fallen through. If it does, interesting developments may be expected in the steel market, out of which the wire interests have kept, so far as covering for future delivery is concerned. From Pittsburg comes the report that that movement has already begun in a moderate way. Whether the wire trade generally would be adversely influenced is discussed with some interest, although it hardly seems reasonable that personal differences should tell.

"So far as current business is concerned, the most encouraging news comes from the West. Large orders are being placed for car material, for elevated and office structures, and for shipbuilding. In the East the Cramp order for four boats has been finally placed, Pittsburg taking the hull plates and shapes and Chicago the boiler plates.

"It may be of interest to note that an Eastern plate mill has sent to England a sample lot, and that there are inquiries for this line of material from the other side. Our Pittsburg correspondent reports the placing of ninety miles of line pipe, with orders in the market for an even larger quantity.

"There is only a moderate business doing in steel rails. A good many schemes for extension and new lines are on foot, but most of them lack the needed financial backing, and the latest developments are not such as to encourage permanent investments by moneyed men.

"A little better feeling is developing in the cast iron pipe trade, which is so influential a factor in shaping the destinies of foundry iron. Our monthly statistics show an increase in current make on March 1 over Feb. 1 of about 5,300 tons weekly. A partial stock report indicates an increase of 22,600 tons during February, which proves that while the demand is very heavy, it is not yet capable of absorbing our whole product."

ST. PAUL AND BURLINGTON.

Apropos of the St. Paul dividend which is to be declared to-day there is much discussion in Wall Street as to whether St. Paul and Burlington are not destined to cross one another to-day or to-morrow. St. Paul made a fractional gain yesterday on buying for both accounts, many of the traders covering their shorts in anticipation of to-day's action by the Directors on the dividend. Burlington, on the contrary, held only steady, losing in the latter part of the day the gain of about one point which it made earlier. Bets were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday that Burlington's price would cross that of St. Paul to-day. In this connection it will be worth while to consider that St. Paul has the advantage of an international market.

THE CANADIAN RATE WAR.

The rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American roads is apparently of more consequence than is generally appreciated in Wall Street, where of late only Cuban matters have received any attention. The Canadian road evidently intends to push the fight aggressively, and with our Western lines it seems to be the policy to meet all cuts without taking any offensive action.

Evidently there is to be a sharp competition for the Klondike business this coming Spring and Summer, and if the Canadian roads intend fighting as aggressively as they have begun, it is possible that Wall Street's hopes of largely increased earnings for the American lines from this traffic may be disappointed.

COFFEE WAR STILL WAGING.

The talk of a settlement of the war between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles, so much of which has been heard in Wall Street of late, was discredited yesterday by the further cut in the price of coffee made by the Woolson Spice Company and promptly met by the Arbuckles. Wall Street people having close relations with Sugar Trust insiders are authorities for the statement that there is still war between the trust and its competitors, and that at the present time there is no prospect of peace. They state that there is no reason for considering the failure of the Sugar Trust Directors to reduce the dividend as indicating that the campaign is over.

LONDON A BUYER.

London bought sparingly in the New York market yesterday, the arbitrage houses taking about 10,000 shares in the first two hours. These purchases were largely of St. Paul [illegible] Louisville and Nashville, [illegible] attributed to a story which has in some way gotten into circulation abroad, telling of a fight between Louisville and Nashville and Illinois Central over rates.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week of March were made public last night. They amount to $638,851, an increase of nearly $115,000 over the corresponding week of last year. The earnings for the week are nearly $50,000 greater than those of the first week of March, 1896, and $125,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

SOME WIDE FLUCTUATIONS.

Several stocks of which only single 100-share lots were traded in yesterday made wide fluctuations. Third Avenue Railroad, with only 100 shares to its credit, lost 4½ points. Minnesota Iron, on the same volume of trading, gained 2 points. Mergenthaler Linotype dropped 5 points on sales of 100 shares, and Three C's preferred, with no more activity, lost 7¼ points.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday, the following securities were admitted to the list:

Northern Pacific Railway Company.—$634,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M73,515 to M74,198, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date $84,198,500; Nos. M1 to M74,198, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,001, inclusive, for $500 each.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.—$398,000 additional 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bonds of 1946, Nos. 18,153 to 18,550, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date $18,550,000, Nos. 1 to 18,550, inclusive.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.—$33,000 additional consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1930, Nos. 4,971 to 5,003, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $13,446,000, Nos. 1 to 5,003, inclusive; Nos. 15,301 to 23,743, inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional consolidated mortgage bonds to an aggregate amount of $967,000, when officially notified that said bonds have been issued in exchange for existing bonds of the company, as specified in the application.

Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.—$608,000 additional 5 per cent. thirty-year consolidated mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1926, Nos. 7,001 to 7,608, inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $6,108,000, Nos. 1 to 5,500, inclusive, Nos. 7,001 to 7,608, inclusive.

Edison Electric Light Company.—The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional capital stock to an aggregate amount of $1,262,000, as and when official notice shall be received that the same has been issued, making the total amount listed $9,200,000.

Eastern Elevator Company.—$2,000,000 capital stock.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.—$71,235,000 first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, Nos. M1 to M65,235, inclusive, for $1,000 each; Nos. D1 to D12,000, inclusive, for $500 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted; $59,250,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $61,000,000 common stock.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company.—$2,500,000 refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, Nos. 1 to 2,500, inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

St. Paul meeting to-day to act on dividend.

Weakness of sterling exchange market. Reduction of half a cent in posted rates.

Gold being still bid for in London for importation here.

Reduction of half a cent in price of coffee by both Woolson Spice Company and Arbuckle Brothers.

Importation of $250,000 gold from Europe arranged for Union National Bank, Chicago.

Declaration of number of dividends at usual rates.

Movement of loaded cars at Indianapolis during February greater than for any same month in history of Indianapolis.

Condition of business over Rock Island Road satisfactory to officials of company.

Decision of Western Passenger Association to meet late cuts of Canadian Pacific Railroad.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month February	$3,429,304	$3,301,460	$3,206,641
From July 1	31,287,018	29,379,866	30,693,008
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,158
1st week March	$638,851	$524,472	$590,565
From July 1	23,157,396	21,088,432	22,576,171
NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended March 31, (partly estimated)—			
Gross earnings	10,800,000	10,183,424	10,283,910
Op. expenses	7,400,000	6,936,976	7,029,327
Net earnings	3,400,000	3,246,448	3,254,383
Charges	2,600,000	2,635,862	2,644,527
Profit	800,000	610,586	610,056
Dividend	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deficit	200,000	389,414	389,944
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	35,102,000	33,071,888	34,292,312
Net earnings	11,580,000	10,690,825	11,073,825
Surplus	736,000	*209,271	150,796

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the quarter ended March 31, (March estimated) shows—			
Net revenue	$1,200,000	$1,100,000	$1,250,000
Int. and skg. fd.	234,411	243,358	243,560
Surplus	965,589	856,642	1,006,440
Dividends	1,216,980	1,191,961	1,191,950
Deficit	251,391	335,319	185,510
Accrued surplus	7,771,848	7,570,721	7,887,028
For nine months of the fiscal year—			
Net earnings	4,550,000	4,232,967	4,696,064
Int. and skg. fd.	703,911	730,216	730,670
Balance	3,846,089	3,502,774	3,965,394
Dividends	3,650,930	3,575,881	3,575,835
Surplus	195,159	*73,110	389,559

*Deficit.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of Brooklyn for February	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$75,601	$69,817	$5,784
Op. expenses	38,975	37,814	1,160
Net earnings	36,625	32,003	4,622
Taxes	3,200	4,000	*800
Balance	33,425	28,003	5,422
Other sources	600	1,800	*1,200
Net result	34,025	29,803	4,222
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	164,982	153,566	11,416
Op. expenses	84,354	79,165	5,189
Net earnings	80,628	74,400	6,228
Taxes	6,400	8,200	*1,800
Balance	74,228	66,200	8,028
Other sources	1,200	2,400	*1,200
Net result	75,428	68,600	6,828

*Decrease.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 54¾@55. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 Alice sold at .65, 300 Anaconda at .40, 300 Best and Belcher at .40, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 100 Gould and Curry at .15, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Standard at 1.70 @1.75, 700 Yellow Jacket at .28.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼, 1,600 American Flag at [illegible] 500 Garfield Gr. at .06¼, seller 30, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .41, 40,000 Gold Magnet at .005@.005 buyer 30, 11,200 Isabella at .20 @.20½, seller 30@.19½, 3,000 Jefferson at .04¼ @.04½, 600 Justine at .05 buyer 30@.04@.04½, 600 Lillie at .75 seller 5@.75½, 200 Mollie Gibson at .20½, 3,000 Mount Rosa at .13¼, 1,000 Old Gold at .004½, 1,100 Pilgrim at .005, 215,000 Sentinel at .006@.006½, seller 30@.005, 1,200 Union at .10¼, 3,000 Work at .02¼@.02½@.02@.02¼, 1,100 Yukon at .11 buyer 30@.11½ buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	..	1.00
Alta	.12	.18	.08	..
Belcher	.20	.25	.25	.30
Best & Belcher	.30	.33	.33	.40
Breece	.35	.45	.38	.47
Brunswick	.10	.14	.12	.15
Chollar	.30	..	.35	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	.95	.75	1.00
Crown Point	.12	.18	.10	..
Deadwood	..	1.10	..	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.15	..	.20	..
Father de Smet	.18	.22	.18	.23
Gould & Curry	.15	.23	.17	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.25	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.45	1.35	1.40
Iron Silver	.40	.50	.40	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.22	.17	.21
La Crosse	.12	..	.18	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	.18
Mexican	.30	..	.28	..
Ophir	.40	..	.42	..
Phoenix Gold	.07	.08	.06	.08
Potosi	.15	..	.24	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.20	.28	.21	.28
Sierra Nevada	.85	..	.90	1.10
Standard Consolidated	1.65	1.75	1.70	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.30	..
Utah	.08	..	.10	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	.29	.25	.33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	1.10	.70	..
Adams Consolidated	.06	..	.05	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.28	..	.25	..
Breece	.36	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	.14	.12	.14
Belmont	..	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.27	.22	.27	.22
Crown Point	.15	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock Tun. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	.04
Comstock Tun. Co. bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock Tun. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.90	..	.70	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.30	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.30	..
Iron Silver	.41	.50	.40	..
Julia Consolidated	.01	..	..	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	..	.21
La Crosse	..	..	.17	.20
Leadville, Con.	..	.10	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.28	..	.25	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ophir	.40	..	.45	..
Occidental	1.25	..	1.25	..
Plymouth	.08	..	..	..
Potosi	.15	..	.15	..
Savage	.20	..	..	..
Sierra Nevada	.90	..	.90	..
Standard	1.60	1.85	1.70	1.85
Small Hopes	.80	1.00	.85	1.00
Utah Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.17	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.36	..	.35	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.09	..	.09	.12
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	..	..	1.05
Gold & Globe	.02	..	..	..
Golden Fleece	.40	..	.35	..
Isabella	.20	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	..	.19	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	..	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.06	..
Portland	.74	..	..	..
Specimen	.02	..	..	..
Union	.11	..	.11	..
Work	.02	..	..	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Flag	..	..	..	.15
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Alamo	..	..	.02¼	.02¾
Anaconda	..	..	.33	.40
Cripple Creek Con.	..	..	.08¾	.10
Cannon Ball	.004½	.004¾	.004½	.004¾
Elkton	..	..	.76	.79¾
Gold Magnet	.004½	.01	.005	.006
Gold Coin	..	..	1.00	..
Garfield Grouse	.06	..	.06¼	.07
Golden Fleece	..	..	.41	.47
Isabella	.21	..	.19½	..
Japan	..	..	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	..	..	.04¾	..
Justine	.04	.05	.04	.04¾
Lillie	..	..	.75	.76
Miami	..	.39	..	.39
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.20	.22
Mount Rosa	..	..	.13	.14
Old Gold	.004½	..	.004¾	.005¼
Pilgrim	..	..	.005	.005½
Portland	..	..	.76½	..
Rocky Mountain	..	..	.09	.10¼
Red Mountain	..	.10¼	..	..
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.006	.006¼	.005	.005¾
Tamarack	.004	.008	.004¼	.006½
Union	..	..	.10¼	..
Work	..	..	.02¼	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$50,000 Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1913, coupons June and December, 120.

$20,000 Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, 90.

$1,000 Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bond, due 1920, coupons April and October, 115⅛.

$31,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company twenty-five-year debenture 5 per cent. bonds, due 1909, coupons May and November, 109¼.

$25,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company first mortgage extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1934, coupons January and July, 105⅞.

$1,000 Rio Grande and Western Railroad first trust mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due July, 1939, coupons January and July, 80⅞.

$6,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad first mortgage extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1934, coupons January and July, 105⅞.

$2,000 Erie Railroad Company general lien 3-4 per cent. bonds, due January, 1996, coupons January and July, 70.

$4,000 Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company first general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due September, 1937, coupons March and September, 102⅞.

$1,000 Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage gold bond, due October, 1932, coupons April and October, 119.

$2,000 Flint and Père Marquette Railroad 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due May, 1939, coupons May and November, 89⅞.

$1,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due October, 1937, coupons April and October, 105¼.

20 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 140.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 204¼.

8 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 114¼.

$57.15 Brooklyn Union Gas Company stock scrip, $65.

$85.72 Brooklyn Union Gas Company bond scrip, $92.

$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bond, due 1945, coupons May and November, 112⅝.

$1,000 Equitable Securities Company 4-5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1904, coupons March and September, $100 each, 75.

$30 Equitable Securities Company 4-5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1904, coupons March and September, scrip, 6.75.

20 shares American Sugar Refining Company preferred, $100 each, 111¼.

10 shares Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, $100 each, 275.

35 shares Laflin & Rand Powder Company, $100 each, 185.

7 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 294¼.

5 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 289¼.

10 shares Market and Fulton Bank, $100 each, 231.

100 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 60¼.

10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket,) (hypothecated,) $50 each, 116.

10 shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 362.

10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 81.

20 shares Cochran-Oler Ice Company of Baltimore, 100.

40 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 298¼.

3 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 456.

50 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 295¼.

500 shares Silver Queen Mining Company, $25 each; 200 shares the New York Radiant Company, $10 each; 50 shares Imperial Electric Light Company, $100 each; 234 [illegible] Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, certificate of profits declared in 1897, reduced 50 per cent., $25 lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	208	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	176	181
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	38	39
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅛	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	23	23½
Malt preferred	73	73½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pref.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	380
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	366	368
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	164	166
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con.	.08	.08
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.24	.25
Best & Belcher	.31	.32
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con.	.28	.26
Chollar	.36	.36
Confidence	.67	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	.76	.78
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.13	.13
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.17	.17
Hale & Norcross	..	1.45
Julia	.02	.01
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.30
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.43	.44
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.36	.35
Savage	.22	.22
Standard	1.75	1.65
Union Con.	.33	.34
Utah Con.	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.27	.26

Silver bars, 58⅛; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	35	40	35	40
Anchoria	88	93	85	91
Argentum	19	20	19	20
Consolidated	9¼	9¾	8¾	9
Elkton	77¼	77½	78¼	78½
El Paso	6¾	7½	6¾	6¾
Gibson	20½	21	20½	21
Gold Coin	91½	92½	90½	92½
Gold King	53	56	54	55
Golden Fleece	45	55	40	46
Grouse	6	6¼	5¾	6
Isabella	19⅞	20	19¾	20¼
Jefferson	4¼	5	4¼	5
Lillie	74¼	75	74¼	75
Matao	12¼	13¼	11¾	12¼
Moon Anchor	97½	98½	97¾	99
Pharmacist	5¾	6¾	6	6¼
Portland	77	77¾	77	78¼
Rawlings	16¼	18¾	17	18¾
Rosa	12	13¼	13	13¾
Union	10¼	11¼	10¾	11¼
Work	2¼	2¾	2	2¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In general, the local market was strong. In special cases it was conspicuously so. Welsbach Light, for example, advanced $4 a share, presumably to secure the $1 dividend which was declared this afternoon. United Gas Improvement improved more than a point, but subsequently lost the bulk of it. Electric Storage Battery also developed strength, rising from 19 to 23. The Choctaw shares also were aggressive in their upward tendency; no less so was the entire local traction group. There was nothing doing in the iron and steel stocks. Pennsylvania was fractionally higher, while the Reading issues just about held their own. Trading was quiet generally, and without any special significance. Metropolitan's gross earnings are increasing over $3,000 a day. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	22
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	22½	22¾
Northern Pacific pf.	60⅞	61
Pennsylvania	57⅛	57¼
Reading trust certificates	9 1-16	9⅛
Reading 1st pf.	20⅝	20 7-16
Reading 2d pf.	10⅞	..
St. Paul	91½	91¾
Western New York & Penn.	3½	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	142¾	143½
Philadelphia Traction	82¼	82½
Baltimore cons.	23	..
Union Traction	15¼	15½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	21	22¼
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	58	59¼
United Gas Improvement	109⅞	110
Electric Storage	22¾	23¼
Electric Storage pf.	24	25¼
Welsbach Light	40½	41
American R. E. L.	4½	5¼
Marsden	..	7¾
Choctaw	9¾	10
Choctaw pf.	29	29¾
Reading general 4s	82¾	83
Electric & People's 4s	81¼	81¾

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 9.—There were no special features to the trading to-day. The copper shares were more neglected than usual. The securing of twelve-cent copper apparently [illegible] while preparing [illegible]. There are those bold enough to [illegible] copper will sell lower [illegible] twelve cents.

There was a sharp advance in the [illegible] trading, due principally to short covering. After that the market dragged. Oregon Short Line was an exception to the general list, and advanced over a point in the last two hours' trading.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell	220	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	165	[illegible]
Boston & Providence	274	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	111½	[illegible]
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.		[illegible]
Fitchburg pf.	99	[illegible]
Maine Central	130	
Old Colony	185½	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line	29½	[illegible]
West End	82½	[illegible]

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	[illegible]
Arnold	9¼	9¾
Atlantic	31	32
Boston & Montana	185¾	186
Butte & Boston	23½	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	520	525
Centennial	14¼	14½
Franklin	13	14¼
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	42	42¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	6
Quincy	109	110
Santa Ysabel	6	6½
Tamarack	151	152
Tecumseh	2¼	3
Wolverine	21	21½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	269	[illegible]
Dominion Coal	18¼	
Dominion Coal pf.	105	106
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	
Erie Telephone	66½	[illegible]
General Electric	32	[illegible]
General Electric pf.	90	
Illinois Steel	47	[illegible]
Lamson Con. Store Service	21	[illegible]
New England Telephone	125	[illegible]
Philadelphia Company	30½	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car	176	[illegible]
United States Oil	13	[illegible]
United States Rubber	16	[illegible]
Westinghouse Electric	21	
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53	[illegible]

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5	[illegible]
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	[illegible]

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

One per cent. quarterly, payable April 1, on capital stock of Manhattan Railway Company.

One and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, payable April 6 at 52 Wall Street, New York.

Transfer books of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will be closed March 15, for the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable April 15, and election of Directors April 20.

Dividends have been declared as follows:

Payable April 2, 1½ per cent. on that portion of the preferred stock of the American Sugar Refining Company entitled to quarterly dividends; 3 per cent. on common stock of American Sugar Refining Company.

FINANCIAL.

Leland, Towle & Co
offer Tax Exempt bonds of
NEW YORK CITY
2½s. 3s. 3½s
36 Wall St., New York.
7 Congress St., Boston.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, March 9th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th inst. For this purpose, and also for the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on the 20th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st day of April next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable April 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Friday, April 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on March 31, 1898.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 8, 1898.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, March 8th, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, April 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 12th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 23, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.

On March 12, 1898, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co., will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books March 8. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on March 14. GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 9, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable March 25, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Trust Company of New York,
80 Broadway.
New York, March 1, 1898.

In accordance with the term of the Sinking Fund clause of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH, MORTGAGE, fifty-five thousand dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company, as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue at par.

Bonds to the amount of fifty-five thousand dollars ($55,000) if not purchased on or before Monday, March 14, 1898, will be designated by lot for redemption, as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of said Mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

German Alliance Insurance Company,
New York, March 9, 1898.

An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 22d, 1898, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. KREMER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

19	20	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	..
181¾	182¼	998	Consolidated Gas	181¼	182¼	181¼	182	+1
..	..	50	Consolidated Ice pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	..
45	45⅝	550	Denver & R. G. pf	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+¼
12⅞	13	220	Erie	13	13	13	13	+⅛
35	35⅝	1,400	Erie 1st pf	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+⅜
..	..	25	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	28	28	28	28	..
31	33	750	General Electric	32⅝	32¾	32	32	+¼
151	153	200	Great Northern pf	152	152	152	152	−1
30	30½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	30¾	30¾	30	30	..
99½	100	100	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	..
28	28¼	100	Iowa Central pf	28	28	28	28	−½
20¼	21¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	20½	20½	20½	20½	−½
91	92	10	Laclede Gas pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	..
13½	15	85	Lake Erie & West	13½	14	13½	14	..
68½	70	10	Lake Erie & West. pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
188	190	560	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	..
51	51⅛	5,865	Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51⅝	50⅞	51	+⅛
101¼	101⅜	14,995	Manhattan Con	103	103⅜	101⅛	101⅜	−1⅝
..	..	100	Mergenthaler Linotype	140	140	140	140	−5
148	148¼	4,440	Metropolitan St. Ry.	144½	144½	141⅝	148	+2
104¼	104½	1,125	Michigan Central	104½	105¼	103¼	104¼	..
26½	27½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
61½	63	100	Minnesota Iron	62	62	62	62	+2
34¼	34½	820	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	35¼	35¼	34½	34½	+½
26¾	26⅞	1,570	Missouri Pacific	27	27	26½	26⅝	+⅛
31	31½	840	National Lead Co.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	−⅛
103½	105	40	National Lead Co. pf	105½	105½	105	105	..
92¼	92⅝	860	New Jersey Central	93½	93½	92¼	92¼	+¼
111½	111⅝	3,354	New York Central	112⅝	113	111½	111⅝	−¼
12	13	10	N. Y., Sus. & West.	12	12	12	12	..
45½	45⅝	1,310	Norfolk & West. pf	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46	+⅝
5⅜	5⅝	960	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅜
22⅝	22¾	8,260	Northern Pacific	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	+⅝
60½	61	12,070	Northern Pacific pf	61⅛	61⅝	60⅝	61	+½
14⅝	14¾	480	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
25½	26¼	1,100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅝	+¼
67	70	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	70	70	70	70	..
29½	30⅝	220	Oregon Short Line	30½	30½	30½	30½	+1½
26	26¼	1,010	Pacific Mail	25⅝	26⅛	25⅞	26	+⅛
114⅝	114¾	705	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115¼	114	114¾	−⅛
91½	91⅝	4,769	People's Gas, Chicago	91½	92⅛	91¼	91½	+⅛
43	44	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	43⅝	42⅜	43	+⅝
64	65	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	64½	64½	64	64	−½
175	177	53	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	177	175	175	..
18	18⅛	815	Reading	18½	18¼	18	18	..
40⅝	41⅛	1,620	Reading 1st pf	41	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅜
48	49	700	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	50	48½	48½	−⅜
16½	17	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17	17	17	17	..
25½	26	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
9⅝	10⅝	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
70	71	250	St. Paul & Omaha	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	..
7⅞	8	1,150	Southern Railway	8	8⅛	8	8	..
27⅛	27¼	2,050	Southern Railway pf	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	+¼
3½	4	25	Standard R. & T.	4	4	4	4	..
20⅛	20¼	165	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	+⅝
10⅛	10⅜	810	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	..
176	180	110	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	−4½
19⅝	19¾	200	Union Pacific Ry	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
51⅛	51¼	18,427	Union Pacific pf	51⅝	52	51	51⅛	+⅛
27¼	27⅝	8,485	U. P., all in. pd.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+⅛
8	8⅜	1,010	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8⅜	8⅜	8	8	−⅜
42	45	25	United States Express	42	42	42	42	..
60⅝	60⅞	770	U. S. Leather pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+⅝
16⅝	17⅛	100	United States Rubber	17	17	17	17	..
65½	67	300	U. S. Rubber pf	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66¼	+¼
15⅛	15¼	690	Wabash pf	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15¼	−⅛
..	..	100	West Chicago Street	96½	96½	96½	96½	−½
86¼	86½	2,569	Western Union Tel.	86⅝	87½	86¼	86⅜	+⅛
1⅞	2⅜	225	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2¼	2	2¼	−⅛
9⅝	11	25	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	10	10	10	10	..
Sales		245,169						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Amount	Price
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		
	2,000	106
At, T & S F gen 4s		
	8,000	90
	12,000	90¼
	30,000	90
	9,000	90¼
	6,000	90
	17,000	90⅛
	9,000s3	90
Adjustment 4s		
	[illegible]	58⅝
	10,000	58⅝
	15,000	58½
	4,000	58⅝
	25,000	58⅝
	2,500	58⅝
	5,000	58⅜
	5,000	58½
	5,000	58⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s		
	3,000	94
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		
	7,000	112½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
	2,000	96
Bur, C R & N 1st		
	2,000	106
Canada So 1st 5s		
	1,000	110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
	5,000	89½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
	52,000	78
	7,000	78⅛
	1,000	78
	10,000	78⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
	5,000	114½
	2,000	115
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
	1,000	115
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
	6,000	97
	3,000	96½
	15,000	96⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
	1,000	106
Chi G L & C Co 1st		
	1,000	104½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s		
	1,000	108
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		
	1,000	115½
25-year deb 5s		
	2,000b3	109½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
	19,000	105⅝
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s		
	2,000	90
Col Coal & Iron 6s		
	8,000	98
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid		
	3,000	75½
Dul & Iron Range 1st		
	4,000	106
	6,000	106½
	3,000	107⅛
	5,000	106
	5,000	107⅝
	10,000	107⅝
Dul, S S & A 5s		
	1,000	105
Erie 4s prior bonds		
	1,000	90
	27,000	89⅝
Erie Tel & Tel 5s		
	5,000	98½
Ft W & D C 1st		
	1,000	70
Galv, H & H 5s		
	1,000	92
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		
	10,000	95½
Han & St Jo cons		
	1,000	119
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
	1,000	88
	5,000	82½
	500	83
	37,000	81
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		
	10,000	78½
	10,000	79
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		
	2,000b3	109⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		
	6,000	101½
Iowa Central 1st 5s		
	1,000	100
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
	16,000	102
Kings Co Elev 1st		
	1,000	45
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
	2,000	102
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s		
	6,000	102¼
L S & M So 1st coup		
	2,000	110
L S & Mich So 3½s		
	3,000	104½
	17,000	103½
	10,000	104
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		
	19,000	118¼
	6,000	118½
Louisville Ry 1st 5s		
	10,000	108
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
	2,000	87
Louis & Nash col tr 5s		
	2,000	102⅝
Nash, Fl & Shef 1st		
	3,000	90
	2,000s20F	90
	5,000	90
Met St Ry gen 5s		
	8,000	110
	5,000	110¼
	10,000	110
	1,000	110¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s		
	10,000	71⅝
	8,000	71½
	5,000	71½
	9,000	71½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s		
	1,000	116
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		
	9,000	105
Mil & St P Term 5s		
	10,000	115
Minn & St L con 5s		
	1,000	105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
	4,000	87¼
	4,000	87⅛
Mo, K & T 2d		
	1,000	60
	11,000	60¼
	10,000	60¼
	1,000	60⅛
	9,000	60⅛
	5,000	60¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
	1,000	81
Mo Pac 1st cons		
	5,000	95¼
	6,000	95½
	5,000	95½
	1,000	95¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		
	3,000	97
	1,000	97½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		
	2,000	107
N Y, S & W Term 1st		
	2,000	111½
Norf & W Ry con 4s		
	10,000s20F	80
	500	81
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		
	10,000	60
	500	59½
	4,000	60
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
	15,000	95
	5,000	94⅝
	9,000	95
	2,000	94⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st		
	10,000	105½
	1,000	106
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div		
	1,000	105
Omaha & St L 1st		
	2,000	78½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid		
	5,000	56
	5,000	56½
	5,000	56⅝
Oregon R & N 4s		
	2,000s15F	94
	4,000	94⅛
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		
	7,000	101
Income A 5s		
	1,000	65
	1,000	64½
Oregon S L 6s		
	2,000	120
	2,000	121
Penn 4½s coup		
	3,000	112
Reading Co gen 4s		
	3,000	82⅝
	18,000	82½
Rich & Danv con 6s		
	1,000	123
Rio Grande West 1st		
	1,000	81¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		
	1,000	89½
	12,000	90
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s		
	1,000	107⅝
Montana ext 4s		
	39,000	99
San An & Ar Pass 4s		
	17,000	59
	5,000	58
	11,000	58½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
	1,000	94
So Pac of Ariz 1st		
	10,000	103⅝
So Pac of N M 1st		
	10,000	108⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
	7,000	90⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
	13,000	99
Tex & Pac 2d inc		
	5,000	33¼
	5,000c	33½
	2,000	33⅝
	25,000	33½
	10,000	33⅝
Union Pacific 4s		
	60,000	92¼
	2,000	92⅛
	25,000s10F	92¼
	10,000	92⅛
	53,000	92½
	88,000	92¼
	25,000	92⅛
	14,000	92⅜
	2,000	92¼
	10,000	92¼
	50,000	92½
	1,000	92⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs		
	10,000	55¼
	17,000	55
	2,000	55¼
	1,000	55½
	24,000	55
Wabash 1st 5s		
	9,000	106½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s		
	8,000	77¼
	1,000	77
West Shore gtd 4s		
	10,000	110
	1,000	109¾
	2,000	109¾
W N Y & P gen		
	2,000	52¼
	18,000	52
Willm & S Falls 5s		
	1,000s20F	111
Wilkes & East 1st		
	2,000	97½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs		
	8,000	40
Total sales		$1,465,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	245
City	600	New York	237
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	90
Garfield National	750	Park	280
Greenwich	165	Phenix	90
Hanover	590	Seaboard National	174
[illegible] National	750	Seventh National	105

There were sales of 4 shares of Ninth National at 90, 15 of America at 356, and 10 of Park at [illegible].

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,541,637
Gold reserve	168,[illegible],179
Net silver	18,177,208
United States notes in the Treasury	53,[illegible],310
Treasury notes of 1890	5,815,979
[illegible] receipts this day	1,0[illegible],497
[illegible] receipts this month	[illegible]
[illegible] receipts this year	[illegible]
[illegible] expenditures this day	[illegible]
[illegible] expenditures this month	11,[illegible]
[illegible] expenditures this year	[illegible]

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 9.—West Chicago did not show much buoyancy to-day. It opened at 96 and sold to ⅝, down to 95½ regular and 96½ account. Chicago City Railway went at 288 and North Chicago went down a point from the opening at 223. West Chicago consolidated 5s opened at 94 and dropped ⅛. National Biscuit fluttered from 22 to 22⅛, dropped to 21⅝, and closed at 22. The preferred stock dropped from 79 to 78½ at the close.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	36¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. com	21¼
National Biscuit Co. pf	78
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	30¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	21
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	51
Int. Packing Co.	17¾

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
[illegible]	99	..
[illegible]	110½	111
[illegible]	111¾	112½
[illegible]	123	123½
[illegible]	123	123½
[illegible]	111½	112
[illegible]	111½	112
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	200
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	35
Am. Tobacco pf	113	117
Ann Arbor	12¼	13
B'klyn Union Gas	116½	118½
Brunswick Co., $3 in. paid	5	5¾
Buff., R. & P.	26	29
Buff., R. & P. pf	60	64
Capital Traction	..	75
Chi. & Alton pf	165	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	58
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	106	110
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	..	32¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	20	24½
Chi., Ind. & L.	7½	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	26	27¾
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
Clev., L. & W. pf	..	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf	..	75
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	5¾
Col. H. V. & T.	6¾	6⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf	20	26
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice	30	32

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del. & Hudson	109¾	110¼
D., L. & W.	150¾	..
Den. & R. G.	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	11½	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	75	..
Dul. S. S. & A.	3	4
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	5⅜	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Erie 2d pf	17⅛	18¼
Ev. & T. H.	15	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	38	41
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	18
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	..	90
Homestake	45	48
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	95
Ill. Steel Co.	47	49
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	7⅝	8¼
Joliet & Chicago	150	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	13	16
Keokuk & West.	52	54
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas	41	42
Long Island	47	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf	42	53
Mexican Central	5½	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf	85	88
M. & St. L. 2d pf	53½	55
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	17	..
Mo., K. & T.	11	12
Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½
Morris & Essex	171	173
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17
National Starch	5⅝	7

	Bid.	Ask'd.
[illegible] pf	68	75
[illegible] pf	17	23
[illegible]	1	5
N. Y. & N. H.	190½	193
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅝	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30½	35
N. Y., S. & W. pf	30	31
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	12	15
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	45	50
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅛	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Pitts. & West pf	5	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	5	..
Reading 2d pf	22¾	23
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R. W. & O.	130	132
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. L. & S. F.	6⅝	7
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56½	57¼
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf	80	86
St. P., M. & M.	123	125
St. P. & O. pf	150	155
Sil. bullion certfs.	54⅝	55
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Southern Pacific	16	17
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	35	50
Twin City R. T.	20	24
U. S. Leather	6½	6⅞
Wabash	6⅝	6⅞
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Union Beef	7½	9

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,570	Am. Sugar Ref.	125⅝	126¼	124⅝	125⅝
1,080	Am. Tobacco	92	92⅝	91½	92
840	Brook. R. T.	39⅝	39⅝	38⅞	39
5,990	C., B. & Q'y	92⅝	93⅛	92⅛	92¼
12,830	C., M. & St. P.	92	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5,000	C., R. I. & P.	85	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝
20	Chi. & Northw.	120	120	120	120
15	Ches. & Ohio	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20¼
60	Gen. Electric	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
690	Louis. & Nash.	51⅛	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞
6,750	Manhattan	103	103⅜	101⅛	101⅜
800	Mo. Pacific	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝
30	Met. Street	143	143¼	143	143¼
940	N. Y. Central	112⅝	113	111½	111½
20	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
110	Nor. Pacific	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅞
960	Nor. Pac. pf.	61⅛	61⅝	60⅝	60⅞
20	Pacific Mail	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
1,540	People's Gas	91½	92⅛	91¼	91⅜
500	Pennsylvania	114⅝	114⅞	114⅛	114⅝
780	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛
610	Union Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅜
460	Union Pac. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51	51
20	Wabash pf.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	West. Union	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝
86,000					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	90⅛	90⅛	90	90
25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
3,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70	70	70	70
5,000	Met. St. 1st	110¼	110¼	110	110
20,000	M., K. & T. 2d	60⅛	60⅛	60	60
9,000	Reading 4s	83	83	82⅝	82⅝
2,000	Rock Isl. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4,000	Southern Ry. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
17,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	55½	55½	55	55
$105,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS CO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of bar fixtures, formerly at 579 Broadway, and also against Lewis Rothschild for $15,529, in favor of the Market & Fulton National Bank, on three notes.

C. E. MONELL.—Richard H. Bruno has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles E. Monell, druggist at 2 First Avenue, by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court on the application of G. P. Truslow as executor of the estate of Phebe P. Birch. He has been in business thirty years, but in October last he was succeeded by the Charles E. Monell Company, of which he became President.

T. P. TRIGG AND ASSOCIATES.—Judgment for $6,719 was entered yesterday against Thomas P. Trigg, George V. Litchfield, Oliver Barrett, and William J. Brown, survivors of James C. Greenway, who were engaged in business under the style of T. P. Trigg and Associates, in favor of Welcome S. Jarvis and Thomas W. Weeks, as administrators of the estate of James W. Smith, for the amount due on a note made on Oct. 25, 1894, payable in six months, and delivered to Mr. Smith. Execution was issued to the Sheriff and directed against Mr. Brown, who has an office at 11 Broadway.

F. H. LAWRENCE.—The affairs of Frederick H. Lawrence, publisher, of 178 Fulton Street, who was attached by Deputy Sheriff Roberts on Thursday last for $1,800 in favor of Charles M. Stoever & Co. of Philadelphia, are reported to be in much confusion. When the attachment was levied it was said that Mr. Lawrence was at home sick, and creditors were surprised to learn yesterday that he had died on Saturday at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Several have put in claims for the property at 178 Fulton Street. Rogers & Carlton of Sandy Hill claim to own the printing presses, folding machines, and office furniture, under a bill of sale for $6,000. H. N. Rogers of the same place claims the ownership of The Lawyer and Credit Man, and he, together with the Sunbeams Company, claim ownership of the Sunbeams magazine. He also stated in his claim that Mr. Lawrence had no interest in The Lawyer and Credit Man at the time of his death, and had not owned any stock in the Sunbeams Company since Dec. 1. Mr. Rogers is said to be a brother-in-law of Mr. Lawrence. The American Type Founders' Company claims a lot of type and other parties claim desks, &c. The claimants' title to the various properties will probably have to be settled before the Sheriff's jury. In the past seven years Mr Lawrence was interested in many companies, and was formerly proprietor of the American Association, which had a collection agency. The trade estimate his liabilities at about $8,000, exclusive of the amount due Rogers & Carlton and Mr. Rogers.

A BROKERAGE FIRM'S TROUBLE.

Messrs. Maplesden & Blankman Fail to Agree on Business Points.

A note received and read yesterday at the Stock Exchange announced that Maplesden & Blankman, who have done a brokerage business at 45 Broadway, were unable to meet business engagements, but that they had no outstanding contracts.

George W. Blankman of the firm said that the note was written by the Stock Exchange member, T. E. Maplesden, without his authorization or approval. "In fact," he added, "it is the result of a disagreement between partners. There has been no failure and no assignment, and there is nothing to settle, as there are virtually no obligations and no contracts. Liquidation will wind up the business. Mr. Maplesden has absented himself since last August. I have for some time been trying to get a dissolution of partnership or a winding up of our affairs."

Both Mr. Maplesden and Mr. Blankman are well and favorably known in the Wall Street district. They did a moderate and conservative business after the creation of the firm in March, 1896. Mr. Maplesden joined the Stock Exchange in 1869.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BOSTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Boston Dentists, William W. Tarr, Ormsby M. Mitchell, and James M. Morrison—The Boston Dental Association, costs	179
BIMBERG, Bernard—A. G. Spalding & Brothers	34
BECK, Leo—C. Armahelmer	$225
BURFORD, Thomas W.—The Mayor, &c., costs	120
BERNSTEIN, Abraham, and Bernard Yeamans—The H. B. Claflin Company	71
BONNELL, Roger V.—H. G. Whipple	2,032
BOWLES, Dwight W.—Moquin Restaurant and Wine Company	80
COFFIN, Fred, and Edgar F. Dunning—The Twelfth Ward Bank	338
COOGAN, James J.—Abraham Wolff	735
CENTRAL NOVELTY COMPANY—C. E. Steck and another	96
CONELLAN, Mary A.—I. R. Bamberger	32
COTTER, Nicholas—P. F. Ward	791
CROSS, Robert E.—R. A. Fulcher and another	309
CORBETT, Michael J.—D. Meschendorf	34
CREVELING, Frank J.—F. A. Errington	27
DENNINGER, Emma—J. F. Stavee and others, costs	106
DISKEN, James F., and Richard and Thomas Flanagan—A. W. Sherman	2,128
ENRIGHT, Henry M. and Mary McK.—J. S. Morgan, costs	34
FOGARTY, James P.—The Bourbon County Distilling Company	114
FARMER, William W.—M. Kaufman	223
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—E. Dieckerhoff and others	172
FOURNIER, Henry E.—E. F. Keinle	[illegible]
HERNSHEIM ARCHITECTURAL IRON Works—E. F. Keinle	330
HERNSHEIM ARCHITECTURAL IRON Works—E. F. Keinle	64
HELMAN, Louis—H. S. Eisler	247
HASLER, John E.—E. A. Goodyear	733
HOWELL, Lorenzo—O. H. La Grange and others, Commissioners, costs	68
HELD, Reuben J. and Jeanne J.—J. McCreery and others	250
HART, David—Bach, Becker & Co.	237
INNERBERG, Simon—B. Goldstein	154
KIRK, Leonard G.—J. B. White	68
KARGES, Gustav, and Charles Steiber—G. W. Tice and another	139
KLAGES, Frederick—Bardsley Brothers	18
KRAKAUER, Adelaide F.—R. Liebermuth, costs	26
LANG, John W.—Pabst Brewing Company	98
LEVINS, Nanno—American Boiler Company	2,476
LOCKE, Charles E.—F. Schieffen, executor	590
LURIG, John—The Eastmans Company of New York	191
LAWRENCE, James B., and Sara C.—J. D. Brown, individually and as administrator	676
LISSBERGER, A. S.—H. Clausen & Sons' Brewing Company	424
LONDON, Louis and Albert—I. Roch	729
MULLER, Rosa—R. Luikert	545
MURKENS, George—H. Oberscheimer	30
MARTINEZ, Pedro—C. Vogt, Jr., et al.	396
McDONALD, Michael J.—F. Moss et al., Commissioners, costs	68
McKEEVER, Peter—J. J. Bell	1,004
MAGNOLIA METAL COMPANY—J. L. Pound	394
NESBITT, John—F. A. Errington	103
NOBLETT, E. Arden—Eaves Costume Company	192
NEW YORK DISTRICT WATER SUPply Company and the Pocantico Water Works Company and Moses R. Crow—Utica City National Bank	5,212
ROEDER, Adolph L.—J. Walker	395
ROCHE, Theodore M.—S. E. C. Brown, administrator	171
REILLY, Hugh J.—T. N. Motley and another	708
REID, Lucy M.—C. B. Cassady	122
RIEDELL, William—E. Riefler	954
ROTHSCHILD, Louis, and the R. Rothschild Sons' Company—the Market and Fulton National Bank	15,529
RUSMACK, Ignatz—H. M. Goeble 2d	38
RUSMACK, Ignatz—St. Louis Stamping Company	142
SHEFFIELD, Frederick—J. J. Rogers	203
SPIEGEL, David—A. Pfaugh and another	85
SCHENCK, Harriet C., and Anna L. Stephens, executrices, &c.—P. J. Desmond	1,232
SCHNEIDER, Sampson A., and Max Krellman—W. Whittlesey	465
SCHENCK, Edward—W. H. Earle	259
SHAPIRO, Joseph—L. Rogers	165
STRAUSS, Joseph—H. W. Ericha	192
THE KITCHAWAN MANUFACTURING Company—The Salamander Works	491
THE PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—A. E. Dickinson	1,466
TRIGG, Thomas P., George V. Litchfield, Oliver Barrett, and William J. Brown—W. S. Jarvis and another, administrators	6,719
TODD, George E. D. and William N. and Lewis C. King—The Phenix National Bank	2,938
UHLIG, Caroline—Croft Brothers	58
UHLIG, Caroline—H. Fox	569
WALKER, Frank B.—W. & J. Sloane	80
WILSON, Samuel W.—H. A. Carley	446
ZIMMERMANN, Fred—R. F. McMahon	241

WORK OF THE APPRAISER.

Extent of Recent Importations of "Fur Sealskins" and Cutlery.

United States Appraiser Wakeman received a report yesterday from Assistant Appraiser Carhart of the fur division showing the extent of the importation of sealskins at this port for the month of February. The whole number of sealskins imported from England during that period was 1,885, and their aggregate value was £4,612, or about $23,000. There were no sealskins received from France or Germany during February, although in the previous month there were several importations of that character from those countries.

A very close watch is now kept on the importation of sealskins by the Government examiners in the Appraisers' Department. The new law absolutely forbids the bringing in of pelagic sealskins—that is, the skins of seals killed at the breeding grounds. Only the importation of "fur sealskins" is now permitted.

Examiner G. W. Thumm, the Government expert in cutlery in the Ninth Division of the Appraisers' Department, says that since the 1st of last January the importations of cutlery at this port have nearly equaled the importations of the corresponding period of a year ago, in spite of the fact that the duties are now almost double what they were under the Wilson tariff. A partly estimated statement shows that about $209,000 worth of foreign-made cutlery was brought into this port during the months of January and February, as compared with $225,000 for the same period last year. Examiner Thumm thinks that one effect of the new tariff has been to bring in more high-class cutlery than heretofore. Under the present duties foreign manufacturers cannot compete here with American cutlery of the medium class.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Self-Lighting Gas Burner Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Max Spier, Percy Jacobs, and E. S. Ullmann, New York City.

Civil Remedial Agency of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—J. O. McDermott, Ambrose Powell, and G. M. Wall, New York City; A. M. Burnett, Brooklyn.

Seligman-Bowe Company of New York City; to conduct a tailoring business; capital, $20,000. Directors—Louis G. Seligman, W. J. Bowe, and S. J. Seligman, New York City.

Reuben Wood's Sons Company of Syracuse; to manufacture sporting goods; capital, $30,000. Directors—William A. Butler, Alic L. Wood, and Carolyn J. Wood, Syracuse.

Gilboa Creamery Company, of Gilboa, Schoharie County; capital, $4,500. Directors—D. W. Southard, J. B. Brown, Charles Lewis, H. L. Reed, and M. C. Wyckoff, Gilboa.

Sterling Arc Lamp Company of the Borough of Manhattan; capital, $100,000. Directors—Andrew Faulds Jr., J. G. Galland, Paul Raff, and Michael Wallstein, New York City.

Greater New York Veal, Mutton and Beef Company of New York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—Morris Abramovitz, Davis Borkman, Barnett Lipianski, and Joseph Hanchorer, New York City.

Continental Real Estate Holding and Building Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. G. Stedman, John Larkin, and Joseph Brewster, New York City; W. C. Duncan, Brooklyn.

Chicago's "Little Plunger" Crazy.

CHICAGO, March 9.—J. C. Cox, one of the most successful of the younger Board of Trade operators, and known among his associates as the "Little Plunger," has been taken to the detention hospital and will be examined as to his sanity. Cox was cap-

[illegible]

CHICAGO, March 9.—Several Chicago bankers had a novel experience with Tax Collectors yesterday. Two men entered the First National Bank just before noon and went directly to the office of the President. Without ceremony they addressed the Vice President, D. R. Forgan, and informed him they wanted $35,273.12 in cash as quickly as he could produce it. They told Mr. Forgan that unless he paid over the money without delay they would shut the doors of the bank and help themselves. It was a case of the collection of taxes under a decision of the Superior Court, which refused to sustain an injunction asked for by six banks against South Town Collector Ernst. The bill sought to enjoin the collection on the ground that the assessments were excessive and fraudulent. The banks affected were the First National, Fort Dearborn National, Northwestern National, Globe National, Bankers' National and National Bank of America.

The decision was pronounced this morning. Efforts to notify H. B. Tolman, counsel for the banks, failed, while the attorney for the South Town Collector, John J. Rooney, secured at once a certified copy of the Court's order. Armed with this copy and with special bailiffs at their heels, Collector Ernst and Attorney Rooney hastened to the First National Bank and demanded immediate payment of the tax. Mr. Forgan was astonished and led his visitors into the office of the bank's Attorney, Orville Peckham.

"This is news to me," said Mr. Peckham.

"You will allow me at least to communicate with my associate Directors before going any further?" Mr. Forgan inquired.

Collector Ernst replied that he would levy on the bank's property instantly unless the money was forthcoming, and close the bank's doors. "We have enough men to close this bank," said Attorney Rooney.

After a hurried consultation, Mr. Peckham advised the payment of the tax rather than risk such a disturbance to business as might follow. Collector Ernst was given $35,273.12, with due notice that his right to take the same was denied. All that was required was a sight of the warrant and a little explanation to the other bank officials. The Bankers' National paid over $13,286.15, the Fort Dearborn National $9,796.80, the Globe National $14,890.14, the Northwestern National $22,786.72, and the American National $19,368.97.

Each bank protested and refused to accept a receipt from Collector Ernst showing that the money had been taken in payment of taxes.

THE AUSTIN CORBIN ESTATE.

Suit for Accounting Brought Against Executors and Trustees by Mrs. Anna W. Corbin Borrowe.

Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, a daughter of the late Austin Corbin, the millionaire railroad owner and real estate speculator, who is a legatee and beneficiary under his will, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against her mother, Hannah M. Corbin; George S. Edgell, her brother-in-law, and Austin Corbin, Jr., both individually and as executors and trustees of her father's estate, and against Isabella C. Edgell, her sister, and Austin André Champollion, her nephew, for an accounting of the estate. She also wants the executors removed and a receiver appointed, and asks that her brother and brother-in-law be made to account for salaries they have received as officers of corporations controlled by them. She wants to know about securities alleged to have been withheld from her. She had already commenced proceedings in Suffolk County to secure payment of legacies amounting to $67,500, alleged to be due her.

Mrs. Borrowe says her mother, who refuses to join with her in the complaint, is completely under the control of Edgell, and alleges the same of her brother, who, she says, has no business experience. Both, she says, have been kept in ignorance of material facts, and she alleges no malfeasance against them. She claims that her father left an estate amounting to $5,481,000, and that the statement of the estate furnished to her was not correct.

She says she believes the liabilities against the estate amounted to about $2,551,000, and that instead of promptly liquidating this indebtedness the executors have continued to borrow moneys, and have paid large sums for interest charges, and have neglected to collect moneys that might with ordinary diligence have been collected, and have squandered large sums in speculations, and for other improper purposes. Transfers have been made by the executors, it is alleged, to Austin Corbin of valuable assets of the estate as an alleged legacy without law or authority.

The defendant Edgell, in order to promote his personal interests, has, it is averred, prevented the sale of certain non-productive assets of the estate, and has procured the sale of other securities to his friends and associates at less than their fair value. The executors have so mismanaged the estate, the plaintiff alleges, that it is for the greater part non-productive, and the expenses and interest charges are largely in excess of the current income, and unless they are removed the estate will be ruined. Her action will, she says, be for the benefit of her mother and brother, as well as to others interested in the estate.

Allegations regarding the unwarranted taking of the banking business by her brother to the exclusion of her nephew, André, are made. Maladministration of the Sunnyside Company is charged, for the benefit of Emanuel Ruspoli. Poor management of the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company is charged. Under the will a trust fund of $150,000 for her benefit was to have been created, but this has not been done.

Justice Furssman allowed the defendants an additional ten days in which to file their answer.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Salient Features of the Proposed Law Explained by Miles M. Dawson.

There has recently been introduced in the Legislature a bill known as the "Workmen's Compensation Act of 1898." At the request of a committee of the Social Reform Club of this city, William Hepburn Russell drafted the bill, adapting it from the English law of 1897, which has recently passed the House of Lords.

The new law will apply to all railroad employes, including street railways; to those employed in factories, mines, engineering works, quarries, docks, warehouses, power laundries, telephone and telegraph lines, electric light and gas companies, including power companies, freight and passenger elevators, and the various building trades.

The bill gives compensation equal to half the wages during the continuance of a disability longer than two weeks, the cause of the accident "arising out of and in the course of the employment." It also pays three years' wages—not less than $2,500 nor more than $5,000, if the workman is killed by an accident. The employer is held liable for this compensation, whether it is proved that the accident is his fault or not. Cases where it is proved the injury grew out of the willful act of the workman are alone excepted.

Miles M. Dawson, Chairman of the Social Reform Club committee, when asked yesterday to explain the salient features of the bill, said: "It does not replace the present right of an employe to recover full pay for his injuries and for the pain suffered when the injury occurs through the negligence of the employer. It is not to take the place of the present law, under which he can only recover if he proves the employer is responsible. The way it appeals to us is that these accidents are a proper financial charge upon the business, and the cost of compensation should be paid by the consumer, and not by the workingman who chances to be so unfortunate as to have such an accident befall him. We do not feel that the question is one between the employer and the workman only. The public has an interest in the matter. We do not wish to buy goods or services so cheap that the maimed workmen or widows and orphans, made so through the necessary processes of industry, are compelled to pay part of the cost."

Tacks on an Asphalt Pavement.

The asphalt pavement on Danforth Avenue, between Ocean and Garfield Avenues, Jersey City, was thickly strewn with large carpet tacks Tuesday and quite a number of wheels were punctured. The matter

[illegible] for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Prince Poniatowski is at the head of a company which proposes within a year to bring to this city at least 25,000 horse power from the waters now running to waste on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, by means of an electrical line 110 miles in length. The water supply embraces the Blue Lake Water Company's system in the above-named counties, which consists of various natural lakes and artificially constructed reservoirs. A system of canals will convey the water to the point of its conversion into electrical power, which will be conveyed through a heavy copper wire. The wire will cross San Francisco Bay at an elevation of 325 feet over the shallow waters opposite San Leandro, where there is not much traffic. The cost of the plant is estimated at $1,000,000.

Framingham Savings Bank Fails.

BOSTON, March 9.—Judge Barker of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur B. Harrington and Patrick H. Cooney receivers of the Framingham Savings Bank of Framingham. The liabilities of the institution are $815,837, and the assets amount nominally to $887,581, but it is thought they will not realise much more than $750,000.

Convict Banker Asks Divorce.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Bank President Charles W. Spalding, under sentence for embezzlement, has filed a bill for divorce against his wife, Lizzie K. Spalding, to whom he was married in 1864 at Nashua, N. H. He charges desertion.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Washington Life Insurance Company has withdrawn from its Utah agency.

A branch of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool has been opened in Hawaii.

The Union Casualty Company of St. Louis has been licensed to do business in the State of Texas.

T. B. Dallas has resigned as agent of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for Delaware and the eastern section of Pennsylvania.

The International Fire Insurance Company of New York, recently organized by the Germania, has been admitted to Missouri and Connecticut.

The case of Napoleon Anctil against the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto has been appealed to the Privy Council of the British Empire.

At the annual election of the Suburban Underwriters' Association the following officers were elected: President—G. S. A. Young; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Wray; Executive Committee—E. Litchfield, J. R. Mulliken, G. W. Hoyt, A. M. Thorburn, J. W. Barley, E. G. Richards, George C. Howe, J. J. Courtney, W. N. Kremer, and A. M. Burtis.

The insurance on the property of David Cohen, 267 Grand Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Williamsburg City, $1,500; New York Underwriters, $2,500; North River, $1,500; German of Pittsburg, $1,125; North America, $1,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,125; American of Philadelphia, $2,225; Western of Pittsburg, $2,000. Lyons, Stadhols & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

The Wharton anti-compact law of Virginia, which goes into effect next July, very seriously endangers the usefulness of the Southeastern Tariff Association. Should this measure exclude the association from the State of Virginia, it is doubtful whether it would continue to exercise its influence beyond its original territory, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. The annual meeting of the association will be held at Old Point Comfort on May 4.

The Bavarian reinsurance company, the Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank of Munich, which is expected to enter New York State soon, will do so to protect treaties now in operation with two other British and American companies. The report that Albert Willcox & Co. will be appointed United States managers is premature. It was said in the office of the firm yesterday afternoon that no definite knowledge regarding the appointment was in their possession.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has failed in his attempt to implicate seventy-three fire insurance companies in the charge of being members of an illegal combination to preserve insurance rates, because of their connection with the Western Union. The failure was due to a lack of obtainable evidence that rates were controlled by the Union through its executive representatives, the Governing Committee.

The March meeting of the Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will be held on the 17th inst. Reports are expected from the Joint Committee and from special committees on the subjects of reinsurance, recognition of brokers, rates, and branch offices. The work on these reports has so far been seriously hampered by the absence of many committeemen, now attending the semi-annual meeting of the Western Union at St. Louis. A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the special Committee of Seven will be held to-morrow to consider the branch office regulations.

The Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London announces that it withdraws from this State rather than comply with the requirement of Superintendent Payn to cancel all existing policies covering the insurance of registered mail matter, and agree not to issue any such contracts in the future. The formal announcement further states that the company will establish a New Jersey office. As practically all other insurance companies which have transacted business of this kind in New York State have complied with the request of the Insurance Department, the only future competitors of the [illegible] companies are the Marine and the Bankers' Casualty Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	.20

CHICAGO, March 9.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@94c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 98@99c; No. 2 red, $1.02½c; No. 2 corn, 29¼c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29@30¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@30½c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17, new, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, $10.25@$10.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@$5.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Although transactions in cotton futures were limited to unusually small proportions, the temper of the market throughout the greater part of the session was gratifying to the bull element. Early advices from the English market reflected narrow speculation and generally unchanged conditions at Liverpool. Later cables, however, indicated a better feeling, with shorts quite active buyers. Sales of spot cotton, at 10,000 bales, showed an encouraging increase, and pointed to more confidence on the part of Manchester spinners. Our market opened dull, but steady, at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point. Offerings were light, however, and with stocks at this point steadier and Americans abroad showing a marked change for the better, local shorts became nervous, and before 11 o'clock a net gain of 3@5 points was apparent. During the remainder of the session business was exceedingly light, and prices sagged off to the opening prices before the middle of the afternoon. Near the close weakness developed under quite an accumulation of selling orders. The market closed barely steady, with near months 1 point higher and other months unchanged to 2 points net lower. Total sales futures, 83,300 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.09	6.11	6.06	6.06@6.07
April	6.11	6.11	6.07	6.07@6.08
May	6.11	6.13	6.10	6.10@6.11
June	6.12	6.13	6.11	6.10@6.11
July	6.14	6.17	6.14	6.13@6.14
August	6.17	6.21	6.15	6.15@6.16

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—[illegible]

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	101¼	101 7-16	100⅝	[illegible]
July	92½	92 11-16	92	[illegible]
Corn—				
May	35 1-16	35¼	35	[illegible]
July	36 1-16	36⅜	36 1-16	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	105⅛	105⅝	104⅝	[illegible]
July	91⅝	91⅞	91	[illegible]
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	30¼	30⅜	30¼	[illegible]
July	31⅛	31 9-16	31⅛	[illegible]
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	26 15-16	27 1-16	26⅞	[illegible]
July	24⅝	24⅝	24½	[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Shorts took a prominent part in the wheat developments, particularly toward the close, when a sharp demand from this source, based on liberal export purchases and unfavorable crop news, principally from Missouri, ran prices up to the highest point of the day. Sentiment generally among the scalping element was distinctly bearish, and resulted in considerable selling on an opening advance, inspired by the firmness of Liverpool. Foreign houses bought futures in the morning and took 250,000 bushels cash wheat later in the day, including 200,000 bushels No. 2 red at Baltimore for France. In the last few minutes of the session active realizing set in, most of the afternoon advance being lost on near months, although the later deliveries were relatively strong and closed ⅛c higher against only a partial ½c advance on the near-by deliveries.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 Spring, 95c; May, $1.02 asked.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—March, 98⅝c; May, 96⅝@97c; July, 95⅝@95⅞c; No. 1 hard, $1.00⅝; No. 1 Northern, 98⅝c.

DULUTH, March 9.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 99⅛c; May, 99⅛c; July, 96⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼@31½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33c; track, mixed, 31@33c; track, white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 59¼@59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 41½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 33⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1, Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2, Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.40, nominal. Rye Flour—$2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middlings, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 43c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—Flour—First patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short, clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¼c; 140-lb, 5⅝c; 120-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¾c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14-lb, 5⅞@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams, 7⅝@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅝@7c; Western, S. P., 7⅛@7⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.45; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.80; Brazil kegs, $7.30; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝@; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short-cut, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d.

COFFEE.

Nearly all news at hand in the morning favored the short side, and throughout the session the market showed considerable irregularity and weakness. Prices broke 5@10 points on the first call under local and foreign selling, with the market barely steady. Trading was scattered later, with switching of the March contract to the later positions a feature of transactions. At the close the market for futures was steady, with prices 5 to 10 points net lower. Total sales, 14,000 bags, including 1,500 bags on the first call.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
April	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
May	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
June	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
July	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$500. Hamburg, unchanged; sales, 18,000 bags. Havre, ¼f lower; total sales 36,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 35.75; June, 35.75; July, 36.00; August, 36.25; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.75; December, 37.00. Rio, No. 7, 8$100.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@22¾c; off Summer yellow, 22¼c, nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 42@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools (scoured,) based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 50@52c; fine medium, 12 months, 48@49c; medium, 12 months, 46@47c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 46@48c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 46@47c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43@44c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 42@44c; medium Fall, 40@41c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@42c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 49@50c; Eastern No. 2, 45@47c; valley No. 1, 46@47c; valley No. 2, 43c; valley No. 3, 40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 54@55c; fine medium, 52@53c; medium, 49@50c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 50@52c; fine medium, 47@49c; medium, 43@44c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.75@$6.85. COPPER—$11.87½@$12. [illegible] $4.30.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; [illegible] $1.70; [illegible] N, $2.[illegible]

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Turpentine [illegible] resin, [illegible] $1.40; [illegible] $1.75; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, March 9.—Turpentine quiet [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9.—Turpentine, [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—[illegible] 100 lb [illegible] $3.50 [illegible]

[illegible] REAL ESTATE FIELD

[illegible] Property Sold [illegible] Auction Sales.

Rawson & Hobbs have sold to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, 200 by 120. The price is reported at $120,000. The same firm has sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the three five-story American basement dwellings 142, 146, and 148 West Seventy-seventh Street. Terms private.

S. F. Jayne & Co., together with S. B. Goodale & Son, have sold to Daniel R. Kendall the old buildings 30 and 32 East Twentieth Street, 40 by 98.9.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for John Weicker the two five-story flats 114 and 116 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 50 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought from Charles A. Chesebrough a plot of about three acres on the northerly side of the new Sherman's Creek Basin, extending along Amsterdam Avenue, from Two Hundred and First to Two Hundred and Fourth Streets. The same company has also bought Lot 107 on a map of the Dyckman estate, extending through from Post to Neagle Avenue, 100 by 262 by 135 by 346.

Oppenheimer & Veith were the buyers of the eight lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West, the sale of which, through L. J. Phillips & Co., was reported yesterday.

Mrs. Susan A. Austin has sold, for $7,500, the plot, Brook Avenue east side, seventy-two feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 87 by 100.

Frank S. Garrish, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is the buyer of 17 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of twelve lots on One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue, for Henry I. Beers.

Ten shares of the Real Estate Exchange sold at auction yesterday at 81.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Leo Hutter, for $8,150, the plot, Morris Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowery, referee, 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, east side, 75.3 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 66.5¾ by 100.1¼ by 60 by 100, five-story brick flat on 565, five-story brick double flat on 567 and 569. Due on judgment, $109,870.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 78.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 865 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 20 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,821.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 161 Elm Street, east side, new line, 111.5 feet north of Grand Street, 21.6 by 34.3 by 21.6 by 33.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 26.8 by 88 and 20 by 79.8; Emily L. Felt of 218 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $101,000.

No. 309 West Ninety-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 80; Frederick B. Osthoff of 305 West Ninety-seventh Street, owner; Frederick B. Osthoff, Jr., of 429 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, for a two-story brick store and garden, 100 by 125 by 100; Peter C. Eckhardt of 573 West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 1,728 Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Peter Sexton of 59 East Sixty-first Street, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 99 feet south of Woodlawn Road, for a one-story frame and glass greenhouse and office, 20 by 70; Charles A. Tier of Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $1,100.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 340 feet east of Mile Square Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 40 by 45; Charles Hill of 763 Second Avenue, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $5,000.

Taylor Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Columbine Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 30 by 23; Emma Goldsmith, premises, owner; cost, $300.

Poplar Street, south side, 149.9 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Joseph O'Hara, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Forest Street, west side, 150 feet north of West Farms Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 18 by 35; Rachel Greer of 385 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; G. A. Millner, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,349 Broadway, to a two-story brick office building, with store; C. E. Johnston of 1 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 257 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; James Speyer, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $800.

No. 663 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Albert Rothermel of 680 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Morris Avenue, north side, 158 feet west of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; H. S. McGrath, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $500.

Plans for a New Court House.

Architect James B. Lord submitted to the Building Department yesterday, plans for the new Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be erected at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The new building, which will be three stories in height, will be built of brick with marble façades, and will cost $638,000. The general style of architecture will be the Corinthian. The main courtroom will be in the easterly half of the structure, the Madison Avenue front being devoted to the Judges' private chambers and a number of smaller rooms. There will be entrances on the avenue and on the street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x100; James McClenahan, as President, and the Mutual Bank to Henry Hirsh and another ... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x100; Robert A. Greacen to Henry Hirsh ... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St, —x130x—x—; Charles F. Richards to Richard Stockton ... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 20 ft s of 164th St, 79.11x— to King's Bridge Road x85.4 x—; Chauncey N. Brainerd to Jacob D. Butler ... Nom.

BARKER AV, centre line, at centre line of Bleecker St, 188.7x irregular; John C. Barr to Bronx Investment Company ... 100

BERGEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 50x86.6; Carsten H. Bohlen to Andrew Kitchen ... 100

BLOCK 39, map of Pelham Park; Perigy S. Crosier to Allan G. Macdonell ... 2,000

CANAL ST, w s, 423 ft n of 135th St, old line, 56.7x100; Mary J. Steeves to John F. Steeves and others ... 1

CHERRY ST, 239 and 241, 49.11x irregular; Augustus H. Hall and others to Martha M. Hall, 4-5 part ... 1

CORDOVA PLACE, w s, 98.4 ft n of St. George's Crescent, 25x100; Albert Fraser to William J. Archer ... 50

GRAND ST, 363, s s, 22.9x50; Caroline Maillard to Henry Maillard ... 5

INTERIOR LOT, 74 ft w of Pleasant Av and 125.11 ft s of 115th St, runs w 20x50.11x e 20x n 0.11; William T. Washburn and another, executors and trustees, to Clarence M. Fowler ... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 74 ft w of Pleasant Av and 125.11 ft s of 115th St, runs w 20x50.11x e 20x n 0.11; Clarence M. Fowler to Caroline Blum ... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100.11 ft s of 115th St and 74 ft w of Pleasant Av, runs s 0.11x w 20x n 0.11x e 20; Clarence M. Fowler to Caroline Blum ... 1

PARK AV, [illegible] ... 1

PLEASANT AV, [illegible] St, 12.11x74; Robert [illegible] Decora ... 1

PINE ST, s s, [illegible] 107; Joseph D. Jennings to George [illegible] Rumple ... 8,000

PINE ST, s s, 207.6 ft [illegible] St, 18.3x107; Joseph D. Jennings to Virginia L. Wilkinson ... 4,000

RIVER AV, or Gerard Av, at s w corner of Lot 77, map by Andrew Findlay, 225x 395x80 irregular; also part Lot 79, same map, 123.10x290; also Walton Av, e s, at n w corner of lot of Lewis Lewis, 52.6x irregular, contains 23 34-100 acres; Caroline Maillard to Henry Maillard, Jr. ... 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, [illegible] corner of 180th St, 100x200; Lillie T. Tosan to Peyson Merrill ... 1

WEST ST, s e corner of Vestry St, 75.9x 100.6x75.9x100.9; Frederick W. Carlin and another to Patrick J. Carlin ... 1

1ST AV, 1,881, n w corner of 97th St, 25.6x80; Solomon Mehrbach to John T. Wall ... 23,000

3D AV, w s, 128 ft n e of 148th St, 25x 67.1x50.3x80; David L. Phillips to Michael J. Naughton ... 1

3D AV, w s, 128 ft n of 148th St, 25x67.1x 53.8x80; Michael J. Naughton to David J. Phillips ... 1

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 138th St, 25x 75; August Reiner to Frederick Sankett ... 1

12TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, 100.5x 300; Ruth A. Wallace to Howard Carroll. 110,000

14TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 103.3; Henry De Peyster, executor, to Eliza L. De P. Clarkson ... 25,000

56TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Simon P. Flannery to Isabella Dandridge and another ... 1

57TH ST, s s, 206 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; John S. Kennedy to Susan V. Baker ... 1

57TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Kenneth K. Blauvelt to Michael Feeney ... 100

57TH ST, 496 West, 25x100.5; Chloe H. Bleckley to Kenneth K. Blauvelt ... 100

72D ST, n e corner of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Eliza L. De P. Clarkson ... 33,000

76TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; Casimir Tag and another, executors and trustees, to James Carlew ... 56,000

79TH ST, 211 West, 17x102.2; John C. Platt to Maud A. Wilmot ... 26,500

102D ST, n s, 210.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Laurence E. Prendergast, as administrator, to Israel Josefsohn ... 19,175

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Robert O'N. Ford to Clarence D. Ford ... 1

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Robert E. Ford to Clarence D. Ford ... 1

130TH ST, n s, 491.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Robert O'N. Ford to Robert E. Ford ... 1

130TH ST, n s, 491.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Clarence D. Ford and wife to Robert E. Ford ... 1

135TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, as executor, to Charles A. Ericsson ... 4,000

136TH ST, 106 West, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Young to Malcolm G. Broadbent ... 1

136TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William R. Brown, executor, to Annie Malcolm ... 3,300

144TH ST, s s, 50.8 ft w of Rider Av, 50.8 x102.1x50x110.1; Thomas B. Clark to Kate C. Clark ... 1

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Edward L. Patterson to George C. Blanke ... 11,000

147TH ST, n s, 366.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Edward L. Patterson to Joseph Roura ... 11,000

158TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50 x98.5; Enoch C. Bell to Ellen Mulholland ... 100

Recorded Leases.

BETTS, Samuel R., executor, to John Vaght; 469 Columbus Av, 3 years ... $1,600

BALDWIN, George V. N., to Richard Notze; 408 West 35th St, 5 years ... 1,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, to John Shanley; 116th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, store, &c., 5 years ... 1,080

HARRIS, Joseph M., to Congregation Dorshe Tow; 105 Division St, 5 years ... 1,400

MARTIN, Robert H., to Henry C. Meyer; 753 Columbus Av, 5 years ... 1,500-1,700

STRADE, Frederick, to John Meyer and another; 606 and 608 East 13th St, 2 years ... 600

YANDELL, Charles R., to Louis Washer; 140 5th Av, basement, 3 years ... 800

Recorded Mortgages.

AMONDOLARE, Joseph, Concete, and Giovanni, and James and Mary Nesto to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Association; n s of Grant Av, 350 ft e of Garfield St, installments ... 2,400

BAKER, Susan V., to John S. Kennedy; s s of 57th St, 203 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year. 80,000

BROADBENT, Malcolm G., to Joseph Young; 106 West 136th St, secures notes. $500

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 20x258.11 to King's Bridge Road x21.4x249.6, 1 year ... 35,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 99.11x100, 1 year ... 35,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of King's Bridge Road, 265.10 ft s of 165th St, 1 year ... 35,000

CARLEW, James, to Casimir Tag and another, executors, &c.; s s of 76th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year ... 55,000

CHISOLM, Benjamin O., to Mary A. Chisolm; s s of 21st St, 169.9 ft e of 6th Av; 14th St, 50 West; 13th St, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av; 13th St, s s, Lot 124, map No. 3, heirs of John Rogers, 9th Ward, demand ... 38,000

CLARKSON, Eliza L. de P., to North River Savings Bank; n s of 14th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3, 1 year ... 17,000

CLARKSON, Eliza L. de P., to North River Savings Bank; n e corner of Park Av and 72d St, 3 years ... 19,000

CARROLL, Howard, to Charles A. Stadler; n e corner of 12th Av and 54th St, 3 years ... 70,000

DAYTON, Alonzo P., to Rudolph Christensen; s s of 45th St, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years ... 1,510

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sarah Friedlander; Neagle Av, centre line, 230 feet s w of Ellwood St, centre line runs n w, 396.4x s w 130.5x s e 312.7 to centre line of avenue x n e 100 to beginning, 3 years ... 3,500

ERICSSON, Charles A., to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; n s of 135th St, 350 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years ... 3,000

GREENHALGH, Martha, and others to William H. Greenhalgh; all title to land of Job Smith at Bronxdale, 24th Ward, 2 years ... 800

GILMAN, George F., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s s of 26th St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years ... 8,000

JONES, Dramin, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; e s of Lexington Av, 55.8 ft n of 94th St, 5 years ... 7,000

KING, Katharine B., to Phenix National Bank; 88th St, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 5,700

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; Bergen Av, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, demand ... 15,000

MALCOLM, Annie, to William R. Brown, executor, &c.; s s of 136th St, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years ... 2,475

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; 158th St, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.5, (two mortgages,) gold ... 20,700

MONNOTT, Louise E., to New York Security and Trust Company; 149 Mercer St, 5 years ... 18,000

McCORMACK, Michael, to Bradley & Currier Company; s e corner of Morningside Av East and 121st St, secures material, 1 year ... 13,690

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Margaret A. Swan and another, trustees; 3d Av, w s, 128 ft n of 148th St, 5 years ... 14,000

OTTENDORFER, John, to Charles F. Dean, executor, &c.; n w corner of 1st Av and 116th St, 10 years ... 10,000

PERKINS, Mary S., to Clara Bryce; n s of 52d St, 167.2 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. 4,000

ROURA, Joseph, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 147th St, 366.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years ... 6,000

SHANLEY, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 116th St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, demand ... 2,500

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, extends to 141st St, 1 year ... 27,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 140th St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 14,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 141st St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years ... 14,000

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Sarah F. Fabbricotti, executrix, &c.; centre line of Davidson Av, 230 ft n of 184th St, centre line runs w 180x n 50, &c., 3 years ... 6,000

TAYLOR, Thomas, to the Garden City Company; n w corner of Melrose Av and 153d St, 3 months ... 361

TODD, David R., to Gottfried Griess; s s of 114th St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year ... 13,500

WALL, John T., to Solomon Mehrbach; 1st Av, 1,881, n w corner of 97th St, 3 years ... 6,000

WALL, John T., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 1,881 1st Av, 3 years ... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BANKS, Isabella M., general guardian, to Lenox Banks ... 12,000

BANKS, Isabella M., to Lenox Banks ... 4,000

BERESFORD, Lily W., and others, trustees, &c., to David H. Oppenheimer and another ... 12,000

BERNHEIMER, Simon, to Lillie B. Lilienthal, (two assignments) ... Nom.

BOETTNER, John C., and others, executors, &c., to Annie Best and others ... 10,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Frederic J. Middlebrook ... Nom.

CAMERON, Roderick W., to Margaret S. E. Cameron ... 30,000

CARSON, Harriet H., to David K. Case ... 4,500

CASE, David K., to Theodore M. Huss ... 4,000

CLARK, James, to James E. Clark ... Gift

CLARK, James, to Frank L. Clark ... Gift

CLARK, James, to James E. Clark ... Gift

CRUGER, S. V. R., executor, to Mabel Van Rensselaer ... Nom.

DE FOREST, Henry W., to Louise W. Tiffany and another, executors ... 85,000

JONES, James H., to Eleanor C. Morris and another ... 5,000

MAN, Albon P., executor, to Louisa Van Rensselaer, guardian, &c. ... 2,000

MARX, Max, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, (two mortgages) ... Nom.

NATHAN, Marcus, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company ... Nom.

NATHAN, Marcus, and Moritz L. Ernst to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company ... Nom.

NEWKIRK, William F., to the Twenty-third Ward Bank ... 6,000

OWEN, Daniel, to Anna H. Owen ... 2,500

PURDY, Russellanna, administratrix, &c., to Mary C. Austin ... 3,000

SCHIFF, Jacob H., to Paul M. Warburg, (two assignments) ... Nom.

[illegible] BOND, [illegible] ... [illegible]

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to [illegible] ... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Samuel L. Brown ... 10,000

TRAUTMAN, Emma, to Rosie C. Meyers ... 519

VAN RENSSELAER, Louisa, guardian, &c., to Mabel Van Rensselaer ... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 50x175; Henry S. Northrop against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor ... 175

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 50x175; Ronalds & Johnson Company against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor ... 600

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 144th to 145th St, 199.10x80; Adelbert S. Nichols against C. L. Harrell, owner and contractor ... 238

BROOK AV, n w s, 52.2 ft n of North 3d Av, 32.3x75.9x74.11x21.6; Church E. Gates & Co. against Louis H. Lambrecht, owner and contractor ... 136

EASTCHESTER ROAD, e s, 25.3 ft w of Blondell Av, 25x102.7; Ira M. DePuy against Payson S. Lane, owner and contractor ... 96

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Citizens' Electric Equipment Company against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor ... 747

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054; The United States Mortar Supply Company against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner; David Fitzgerald, contractor ... 110

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054; David Fitzgerald against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor ... 278

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Citizens' Electric Equipment Company against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor ... 662

WILLOW AV, e s, extends from 135th to 136th St, 200x125; Stephen Hatten against Isaac Schneer, owner; Frank McSwegan and Frank McSwegan, Jr., contractors ... 687

5TH ST, n e, 108.11 ft e of Greene Av, 275x100; Clifford L. Miller against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors ... 25

5TH ST, n s, 108.11 ft e of Greene Av, 275x100; Clifford L. Miller against Earl S. Benham, owner; John McBirney, contractor ... 567

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Berton L. Wright against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor ... 115

139TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Berton L. Wright against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor ... 88

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

158TH ST, s s, 242 ft e from new e line of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.9; Enoch C. Bell, with Ellen Mulholland, (fourteen payments) ... $15,000

Lis Pendens.

BEEKMAN ST, 33; 3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994; Elizabeth B. Colt and another against Jessie D. Bowne and others, (partition;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

BOND ST, n s, 106.6 ft w of Broadway, 25x75x 19.6x irregular; Dora B. Seiker against Lillie B. Sambalino and others, (partition;) attorney, C. D. Ridgway.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s s, Lots 29 to 32, map of estate of David Mann, 40x irregular; Broome St, 382 and 384; Emily Thorburn against Louis M. Cox and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

3D ST, n s, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, runs e along projected n s of Lewis St 674.3 to East River x n 193.6 ft to 4th St, projected, x w 678.8x s 193.6 to beginning, with all title to land under water adjoining above, wharfage, &c.; William H. Phillips against John P. Dimon and others, (partition;) attorney, A. T. Mason.

7TH ST, 72 East; James C. Cooley and others against Marcus A. Adler and others, (action to establish ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Gruber & Bonynge.

47TH ST, 143 East; Michael Larkin & Co. against John Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Thornton.

50TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Theodore Greentree against Dennis J. Menton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Gorman.

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 102.2; Nathan Passman against Giacinto Graziadio and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Bienenfeld.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

83—Climaco Calderon, appellant, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—Argument continued by J. Langdon Ward for the appellant, by Everett P. Wheeler for the appellee, and concluded by J. Langdon Ward for the appellant.

415—Benjamin Hawker, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Argued by H. O. Pentecost for the plaintiff in error and by R. C. Taylor and Asa Bird Gardiner for the defendants in error.

514—S. W. Vance et al., appellants, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company, and

515—S. W. Vance et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. A. Vandercook Company.—Argument commenced by William A. Barker.

Call for to-day: 514, (and 515, 99, (and 116,) 397, 8, 27, (and 15 and 16,) 297, 28, 30, 119, and 581.

Calendar for Thursday, March 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (Jury.)

7883—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
9267—Weilbacher vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11165—Hecht vs. same.
11273—Ferris vs. same.
11577—Wertheimer vs. same.
11417—Muser vs. same.
11470—Mills vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
14196—Dennison vs. Magone.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
18631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

100—N. Y. & So. B'k'n Ferry Co. vs. Tug W. H. Beard.
99—N. Y. & Norwalk Steamboat Co. vs. Ferryboat Columbia.
13—Guinaraes vs. S. S. Wordsworth.
91—Hewlett vs. Burrill & Sons.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
83—U. S. vs. Derrick Monarch.
88—Same vs. Derrick Will.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
82—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
83—Manheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
34—Menantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
75—Insurance Co. of No. America vs. Ship Whittleburn.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Nineolai.
108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 400, 402, 406, 340, 305, 407, 409, 411.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

38—Petrolia Mfg. Co. vs. Jenkins.
40—Reckitts & Son vs. Kellogg.
42—Fernald vs. Providence & Washington Ins. Co.
45—Randall vs. Bank of America.
46—Lyle vs. Little.
47—Flanagan vs. Staples.
48—Cullen vs. Gallagher.
15—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
32—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R. Co.
22—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan & Tr. Co.
23—Starbuck vs. same.
41—Lipp vs. Otis Bros.
49—Sire vs. Rosenquest.
50—Van Orden vs. Acken.
52—Schroeder vs. Met. El. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Miller.
2—Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Watson.
3—Sonneberg vs. Sonneberg.
4—Higgins vs. Coler.
5—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
6—Vath vs. Vath.
7—Derby Lumber Co. vs. Hopkins.
8—Lowy vs. Rosenfeld.
9—In re Pettit.
10—Cray vs. Hanley.
11—Feix vs. Fox.
12—Same vs. Devlin.
13—People ex rel. Ruhle vs. Keating.
14—Strong vs. Donnelly.
15—Miller vs. Miller.
16—McEntyre vs. Tucker.
17—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
18—Hildebrandt vs. Avery.
19—Rossler vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
20—Todd vs. Treadwell.
21—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
22—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
23—Thorn vs. Lock.
24—Katzman vs. Katzman.
25—In re Morris.
26—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Gessler.
27—Same vs. Dougherty.
28—Same vs. Higgins.
29—Same vs. Hughes.
30—Ferguson vs. Jaeger.
31—Ludwig vs. Ludwig.
32—Read vs. Suydam.
33—Gutwillig vs. Seward.
34—Emigrant Indus. Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
35—In re Nebenzahl.
36—Brettell vs. Brunjes.
37—Ivrio vs. Ivrio.
38—Bradley vs. Reeves.
39—Chapel vs. same.
40—In re Archer & Pancoast.
41—Goetz vs. Janda.
42—In re Striker.
43—Linch vs. Rhoads.
44—People, &c., vs. Sommers.
45—Solarg vs. Man. Ry. Co.
46—People ex rel. Carlisle Shoe Co. vs. Barker.
47—Levi vs. Kuhn.
48—Hollister vs. Simonson.
49—Hoag vs. Matheson.
50—O'Rourke vs. O'Rourke.
51—Am. Surety Co. vs. Crow.
52—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
53—Ferguson vs. Noble.
54—In re Aeschliman.
55—In re Howard.
56—Piper vs. Piper.
57—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
58—Horton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
59—In re John Macauley Co.
60—In re Original Boston-Wyman Lunch Co.
61—Schaber vs. Faderich
62—Hilton vs. Hilton.
63—Oakes vs. Oakes.
64—Ballard vs. Board of Police.
65—In re Naegel Av.
66—Lawton vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
67—Claflin Co. vs. Adler.
68—Same vs. Block.
69—People, &c., vs. Kiefer.
70—In re Woods.
71—Hooper vs. Frank.
72—Siwitsky vs. Siwitsky.
73—In re Kearny.
74—Meldon vs. Devlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—[illegible]

[illegible]
3—In re Ladd.
3—Marcus vs. Seitzman.
4—Thomas vs. Thomas.
5—Kingan Provision Co. vs. Gross.
6—Sanger vs. French.
7—Winans vs. Winans.
8—Societa di Muto Lucano, &c., vs. Navarro.
[illegible]
[illegible] vs. [illegible] Dunmore.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Pauli.
[illegible]—Rose vs. Duryea. Preferred Causes.
[illegible]—Whitman vs. Cohen.
[illegible]—De Sperati vs. Cohn.
6468—Willets vs. Cantor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

6961—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5377—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5420—Hureman vs. Lowry.
5373—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5343—Hanson vs. Hansen.
4586—Lant vs. McDonald.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6041—Butler vs. Turbidy.
5446—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5467—Louis vs. Hilgers.
5387—Holmgren vs. Holmgren.
5353—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
4207—Clason vs. Stewart.
5034—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6033—Mattern vs. Manwon.
5574—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
5543—19th Ward Bank vs. Langmann.
6226—Holliday vs. Holliday.
6075—Schelling vs. Herman.
5359—Mayforth vs. N. Y. Car Coupler Co.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6059—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6170—Rosenthal vs. Osnowitz.
6186—B. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6238.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, Herrmann, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
15244—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Schindelman.
15390—Heusser vs. Lieberknecht.
15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
15217—Gamache vs. Sloan.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14515—Arthur vs. Webb.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14676—Pearce vs. Nashawanneck Mfg. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewery vs. Chawat.
14583—Edwards vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
15369—Schneider vs. Tostevan.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14926—Cook vs. George F. Sargent Co.
15383—Lannecker vs. Kaufman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
4400—Gandersdorff vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
6706—Lynch vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3301—Abbruzzese vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5928—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8291—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
5205—Zimmer vs. Clews.
8341—Bernheimer vs. Cohen.
4080—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
3895—Goldsmith vs. Hawthorne. Inquest.
9469—Valentine vs. Gibson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8788—Wornken vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
7526—Connor vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
7610—Conyngham vs. McGrath.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
8909—Chapman vs. Ogden.
8998—Same vs. same.
7942—Johnson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
7812—O'Brien vs. Paton.
7145—Epstein vs. The Mayor, &c.
5145—Capaldi vs. Anzelone.
9057—Am. Boiler Co. vs. Fontham.
5496—Jones vs. Udall.
9350—Pallisser vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
9355—Reilly vs. Emigr't Indust. Sav. Bank.
9379—Tenner vs. Hess.
9478—Ryckman vs. Holden.
9529—Strauss vs. Krause.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until March 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1300—Joseph Richardson, (No. 1.)
1301—Same, (No. 2.)
1272—Julia Kiernan.
1361—John Moore.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth B. Wyckoff.
Anne Loppin.
Anna C. Morrison.
Rose Johnson.
Ellen O'Reilly.
John A. Roche.
Lemuel L. Burke.
Charles P. Craig.
Siegfried C. Cahn.
At 2 P. M.
Florentina Frommer.
John Hastings.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

77—Herndon vs. Hammerstein.
78—Hanrahan vs. Kelly.
79—Feist vs. Harris.
435—Allen vs. Drewes.
735—Moore vs. Tieburn.
153—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym.
174—Cutajar vs. Cuzza.
176—Heerwagen vs. Payne.
177—Baum vs. Allen.
178—Cohn vs. Baron.
689—Basseman vs. McLean.
636—Philps vs. Mangin.
146—Lippman vs. Clancy.
184—Imano vs. Carleton.
3453¼—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
187—Kerwan vs. Nagle.
439—Lautenschlager vs. Kister.
794—Lazarowitz vs. Jacobs.
147—Cohn vs. Freedman.
875—Klots vs. Klotz.
80—St. Clair vs. Lechtater.
284—Brown vs. Wilson.
286—Nolan vs. Baird.
26—Devine vs. Courtney.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
90—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner.
82—Frank vs. same.
22—Courtney vs. Devine.
23—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

849—Neander vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
433—Cardinello vs. Summo.
663—Siff vs. Lowenstein.
829—Galveston Cotton Mills vs. Walter.
752—Lynch vs. Haines.
758—Lee vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
669—Case vs. Leavitt.
835—Le Blanc vs. Jorden.
38—Spratt vs. Long.
247—York vs. Foster.
88—Wendt vs. Degener.
93—Tannenbaum vs. Reich.
94—Ehrlich vs. Curley.
95—Dunham vs. McClelland.
108—Enders vs. Heidelbach.
107—Gelb vs. Levy.
113—Ehrlich vs. Kearn.
2634—Moore vs. Baird.
852—Zucca vs. Cohen.
809—Cohen vs. Mellis.
643—Weil vs. Sweeney.
729—Man. Electric Light Co. vs. Clark.
818—N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co. vs. same.
159—Goldsmith vs. Jokowsky.
383—Hamburger vs. Friefeld.
398—Brady vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
2352—O'Connor vs. same.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
463—Huchfeld vs. Scheele

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

4282—Harris vs. Goodman.
4333—Schmahlfeld vs. Rosenfield.
4321—Dickson vs. Burnet.
4177—O'Reilly vs. Andrews.
3692—Sherwood vs. Muench.
2682—Frank vs. Bolton.
2219—Priats vs. Campbell.
4295—Apfel vs. Chapkowitz.
4498—Carly vs. Richardson.
2411—Colucci vs. Ruvano.
3891—Ingraham vs. Lesnowski.
4484—Dienst vs. Catterberry.
4506—Balsam vs. Innenberg.
3879—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Massarens.

Highest number reached in regular call, 340.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Schimel Schiarwitz.
2—Frederick Barry.
3—Paul Sternhagen.
4—Davis Kessler.
5—Julia Morrells.
6—Paul Salvin.
7—Joseph Campbell.
8—Bridget Masterson.
9—Benjamin Chapman.
10—Mary Duprie, indicted as Jane Doe.
11—Charles Daly.
12—Clara Freedman.
13—Simon Buttner.
14—Cuneo Benedetto.
15—John Smith.
Pleadings.
1—John Perts.
2—Thomas H. Murphy, Joseph F. Smith.
3—Peter Garnier.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys [illegible] and [illegible] for the People.

1—Thomas [illegible].
2—Annie Dreyfus. Laura Moore.
3—Isaac Tillman.
4—James H. Edwards.
5—Frank Grallermann.
6—Hyman Kaminsky.
7—Benjamin Friedlander.
8—Catharine Mansion.
9—John T. Whaley.
10—Herman Meyer.
11—Herman Ohl.
12—Herman Jaslowsky.
13—Charles W. Waldman.
14—Joseph Pollak.
15—Stanley D. Esposito.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Harrman for the People.

1—Emanuel Hochhauser.
2—Henry Baum.
3—Richard Hughes.
4—Alice Gibson.
5—Louis Cresco.
6—Martin Hammer.
7—Henry Baumgarten, James T. Shields.
8—John Scuto.
9—George W. Hill.
10—Salvator Broncator.
11—Clara Apisdorf.
12—Frederick Seaman.
13—Joseph Avellaudt.
14—Frankie Brown.
15—Frank Kopp.
16—Frank Braun.
17—Adolph Schwabe.
18—Hessel Salzman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Blake, and Byrne for the People.

1—Francisco Carcio.
2—Bernard Rattisky.
3—Frank E. Childs, George W. Childs.
4—Philip Oswald.
5—Henry Schlesinger.
6—Alexander Schaefer, Isaac Schaefer.
7—Rosina Cuti.
8—Mary Greenfeld.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Johnston vs. Sealey—L. B. Van Gaasbeck. Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Merritt—Daniel P. Ingraham. Third National Bank of S. vs. Mathers—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Knauer—Charles B. Hubbell.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Herring—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Merriam & Co.—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Dunham vs. Deralames—Charles H. Russell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Augustus Van Wyck, J.

300—Schnabel vs. Schnabel.
212—Winter vs. Dowes.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
387—Simon vs. Zirn.
404—Vernon vs. Tobin.
376—Curtis vs. Dammann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

1773—Stevens vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2770—Meserole vs. Sinn.
2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
1824—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Brady et al.
1602—McLaren vs. Fisher.
1239—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.
4954—Connery vs. Nassau R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. same.
4942—Haviland vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau Railroad.
1523—Sprague Bank vs. Erie R. R.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
3986—Mahoney vs. Nassau Railroad.
4970—Deverman vs. Schneider.
4862—Dunn vs. Nassau Railroad.
2583—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2508—McCauley vs. Long Island Railroad.
4297—Lovett vs. Kohberger.
1071—Nickerson vs. Piel et al.
2294—McKenna vs. Nassau Railroad.
427 and 428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
4849—Skidmore vs. Lohman.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
2546—Davis vs. Cassell.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
2897—Hessell vs. Met. St. R. R.
2784—McLaughlin vs. Nassau R. R.
2556—Litchenheim vs. Nassau R. R.
2696—Gregouette vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
1891—Martin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
4524—Fisher vs. Wheeler.
1622 and 1623—Fury vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
2766 and 2767—Johnson vs. Bardes.
2703—Ebbitts vs. McCaldin.
2570—Cohn vs. Homan et al.
565—Lynts vs. Fletcher.
2572—Furco vs. Monsees.
2615—Anderson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1777—Baird vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3985—McCauley vs. Nassau R. R.
4948—Delabarre vs. Renwick.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

3710—Pashley vs. Long Island R. R.
2742—Baguily vs. Sarasohn et al.
4295—Teppedino vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1710—Braun vs. Biren.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2207—Hellman vs. Wiedhopf.
940—Pigot vs. Kelly.
4581½—Darrow vs. Wendelstadt.
2313—Gray vs. Nassau R. R.
2716—Montenas et al. vs. Dalzell.
253—Kalfner vs. Broadway Ferry & Met. Av. R. R.
2553—Woodcock vs. Adler Veneer Seat Co.
4995—Rogers vs. Pell et al.
4936—Newman vs. Davenport.
1507—Opp vs. Hinsch et al.
1792—Towner vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2596—Johnston vs. Jones.
2221—Hayes vs. Henderson et al.
731—Engstrom vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons et al.
4514—Seifert vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
2625—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hall.
1630—Dinger vs. Nassau R. R.
970—Cohen vs. Ledman et al.
2781—Titus vs. Prudential Ins. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2784.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

In the matter of Ella E. Smith, an alleged incompetent person.
229—Healey vs. Clarkson.
916—Monahan vs. Ryan.
946—Powers vs. Creem.
947 and 948—Huber vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
194—Driffendle vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 449.

Surrogate's calendar for to-day—The accounting of George Jacobs, Kate Leonard, Louisa Noel, Allen F. Hand, Edward Hare, Helena C. James, Thomas H. James, Otto J. James, Alfred J. Wallett, Frederick Lohman, Max H. Russ, William F. Herseman, Esther Parks, Henry J. Gharman, Pauline Schneider, Katharina F. Schneider, and David F. Beck. The administration of Frederick J. Butzky. The transfer tax of Margaret Bogan, Joseph H. Irvine, Mine Spaetti, Anne Gallagher, Sylvanus L. Trippe, George Lang, Rose McGurrigle, Armstrong Stenchfield, Rose Coyle, Patrick Jordan, Adam Suttmeirer, and Edward Rooney. Contested wills at 10:30—The wills of Henry Hoffman, Annie M. Wheeler, Elizabeth Haslach, Edward Kane, David McDonald, Margaret, Melville, Abraham Nafis, Joseph A. St. John, Andrew F. Erickson, Eliza Wild, and Elizabeth McCullough.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Willard, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

108—Reddy vs. Grady.
115—Reynolds vs. Aetna Insurance Co.
16—Methodist Church vs. Hebard.
17—Rowland vs. Hobby.
27—Devoy vs. N. Y. Cut Flower Co.
119—Schaufkaus vs. The City of New York.
120—McLean vs. Sanford.
122—Gerding vs. Welch.
122½—Matter of Masury
124—Pavento vs. Taylor & Co.
125—Patton vs. Miller.

WILTON (CONN.) MURDER ARREST

Fred M. Brockhaus Caught in Chicago—Accused, with Bernard Willis, of Killing David S. R. Lambert.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Fred M. Brockhaus, wanted in Wilton, Conn., for the murder of David S. R. Lambert, a military instructor at that place, is under arrest here. It is charged that last December Brockhaus and Bernard Willis, a pupil of Lambert, entered Lambert's residence for the purpose of robbery, and meeting resistance killed Lambert and severely wounded his wife.

The Connecticut officials have been notified of Brockhaus's capture. Willis was traced to Chicago with Brockhaus, but has not been found, and it is believed he has gone to New York.

Brockhaus does not deny that he and Willis are the ones who robbed the Lambert house and killed its owner. The killing, however, Brockhaus charges to Willis, saying that he (Brockhaus) took part only in the robbery. From Wilton they went to New York, where a short stay was made. Then they went to Newark, to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington. They were next traced to Richmond, Va. From there the men, closely followed by officers, went to Cincinnati, and finally came to Chicago. After three weeks' search the police located Brockhaus and arrested him.

OUTLAWS DEVASTATE HAINAN.

Bands, Said to Number 6,000 Men, Raid Military Camps and Villages.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 9.—Advices from the Orient say that a state of anarchy prevails on the Island of Hainan. Bands of outlaws, said to number 6,000 men, have raided eleven military camps and twenty-eight villages.

After a week of slaughter the anarchists grew weary and thought of safety. They erected barricades in the mountains behind Kiao-Chau and stored up enough provisions to last them a year.

A greatly superior force of military is being mobilized for the purpose of clearing them out.

A Whale Off Long Island.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 9.—A large whale was sighted off this point this afternoon. He was proceeding slowly along the coast and feeding. Three boats were manned and started in pursuit. They did not succeed in fastening, although they came close to the whale twice. As night was coming on and the chase was driving the whale toward deep water it was decided to wait until morning. As schools of fish are running along the shore just at present it is expected the whale will not go far away.

[illegible]

[illegible], Crazed by Love, Shoots His Chum and Kills Himself at Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 9.—Roy Gehrig of Milton, Penn., shot and perhaps fatally wounded Will B. Davis of St. Clair, Penn., at Millersville to-day and then killed himself.

The boys were pupils of Pierce's Business College, at Philadelphia, and went to Millersville on Saturday to call upon two lady students at the Normal School there. They returned to the village last night about 10 o'clock, and, securing a room at Hoak's Hotel, retired immediately. Early this morning the inmates of the place were startled by a fusillade of pistol shots, and a moment later Davis came running down stairs with blood gushing from several wounds on his face. Another shot was heard, followed by the sound of a body falling to the floor. Davis ran into the barroom, exclaiming: "My chum shot me."

Davis was in bed when Gehrig, who was walking about the room, drew a pistol and fired three times in quick succession at Davis. One bullet struck him in the left temple, and is supposed to be in his head; another entered his upper lip and came out of his neck under the ear, and the other struck him in the right wrist. Those who rushed to the room where the tragedy occurred found Gehrig lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his left temple. He died without regaining consciousness. A note written by Gehrig and found near his body gives his explanation of the tragedy as follows:

"We are dead in love with Alice Cummings and Annie Holmes, and, not being able to see them, and they keeping away from us, we resolved to take our lives. My name is Roy Gehrig of Milton, Penn., and the little fellow is William Davis of St. Clair. Please notify our parents at once. We would like to be cremated, so notify our parents at once."

Davis says he knows nothing of the note, and denies there was any compact to commit suicide. From what can be learned, it seems that Gehrig, who was introduced to the ladies by Davis, was desperately in love with Miss Cummings, and that he and Davis had a dispute over her. Gehrig then, it is supposed, decided to kill Davis and then take his own life, and wrote the letter to make the affair appear like a double suicide. They were each about nineteen years of age.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—At Pierce's College, it was stated that Gehrig left the school for good on Monday, after having been taken to task for absence last week. It was said that he was of a peculiarly nervous disposition. Davis was in his class yesterday until the close of the day's session. The boys were known to have been social companions. Gehrig's father is a brewer at Milton and Davis's father is a coal operator at St. Clair. Of the girls whose names are mentioned in Gehrig's note nothing is known here. Miss Cummings is from Lancaster and Miss Holmes from St. Clair.

FIGHT ON A POSTMASTER.

Evidence that Hughes, the Appointee at Tucson, Arizona, Misappropriated a Trust Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is considered probable that the Post Offices Committee of the Senate will recommend the rejection of the nomination of Thomas Hughes, to be Postmaster at Tucson, Arizona. During the recess of Congress Hughes was nominated, at the suggestion of Gov. McCord, in recognition, it is asserted by Arizonans, of favors extended to McCord, a Republican, by the brother of Hughes, the former Democratic Governor of the Territory, who was removed by President Cleveland.

Many charges are laid at Hughes's door, and will be repeated before the Senate Committee on Post Offices. The most serious one, however, for which several citizens of Arizona will offer documentary proof, is that of appropriating to his own use trust funds. On Aug. 26, 1891, Hughes qualified as special administrator of Joseph Durr, and took charge of the assets of the estate. The way in which he "took charge" is illustrated by a record of judgment against him for $2,694.67, with interest and costs, on April 30, 1895, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Arizona. He had received $6,950.78.

Repeated urging to file an account as administrator had failed to draw him out. When brought into court he testified: "I did not file said account in the Probate Court until long after I had been ordered to do so by the court, nor until after I had been threatened with imprisonment for contempt unless I complied with its order to make and file an account." Hughes was removed and another administrator was appointed, to which action he paid not the slightest attention. When threatened with punishment for contempt he presented vouchers which were rejected by the court. According to his own account, he still had in his hands $1,198. On the trial of the appeal taken by the creditors from Hughes's settlement he testified that he had not paid over to his successor any money until Dec. 11, 1896. He said he did not have the money, and could not get it. He also said that he had been using the money of the estate in his business.

After the judgment was rendered against him Hughes filed a pauper's affidavit, and for delay pretended to take an appeal, which was dismissed on motion in the Appellate Court as a mere sham. This judgment remains unpaid. Some evidence will also be put in to show that Hughes is an incompetent officer, and that he has through negligence repeatedly put the patrons of the Tucson office to great inconvenience. Gov. McCord, who is his backer, is here, and is determined to get him confirmed. To some of the opponents of Hughes he has said that it will be of no use to defeat him, for, he says, "if you beat him you may get a worse man."

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN MAN.

Charles A. Barlow Shoots Himself at Hyannis, Mass.

HYANNIS, Mass., March 9.—Charles A. Barlow, a former resident of Brooklyn, shot himself dead at the rear of the home of Charles W. Crocker yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Barlow was a Summer resident of this place, but had lived here for nearly a year, as he had been in ill health. He was formerly a New York insurance man. He was sixty-two years old and leaves a widow.

A JUDGE FAVORS VETERANS.

Holds that Property Purchased with Pension Money Is Exempt.

A decision of interest to war veterans was handed down on Monday by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in the case of Agnes E. Felterman against the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York. He decided that property purchased entirely with pension money is exempt from taxation, even when held by the widow of the pensioner.

In 1896 a little house in East New York was taxed $35. It had been purchased a few years before by Jacob Wells with pension money. He died on June 15, 1895, and the property was left to his widow, Chessie A. Wells. No taxes had been levied on the property during Wells's lifetime. Mrs. Wells died on Oct. 1, 1897, and Agnes E. Felterman was appointed administratrix of the estate. She protested against the taxation of the property and applied for a mandamus to have the assessment canceled for the year 1896, when it was still held by the widow. Justice Dickey granted the application.

Defense Opens in the Agens Trial.

NEWARK, N. J., March 9.—The defense in the trial of Frederick C. Agens for manslaughter was opened yesterday, and Samuel Kalisch addressed the jury, saying that Agens had struck Abeel because the latter had insulted Miss Guenther, with whom Agens was sitting in the restaurant, and that Abeel would not have acted as he did had he been sober.

Dr. William H. Hicks, who took part in the autopsy, testified that Abeel had Bright's disease, and this might have caused the congestion of the brain from which he died. He said the latter would have died in a short time anyway. Dr. Hugh C. Hendry gave similar testimony favorable to the defendant.

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PEABODY,
102-104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator; hall service; rents [illegible] month.

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7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam [illegible] hall service; rents $40.00 to [illegible] per month.

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8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents $40.00 to $50.00 per month.

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7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; gas range; rent $48.00 per month.

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Janitors on premises.

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For Sale—Factory, with Power, 124, 126, and 128 Freeman St., Brooklyn; occupancy May 1; three-story brick building, occupied by Brooklyn Wire Nail Co., with boilers, engines, shafting, belting, electric light dynamo; owners will take in part payment mortgage to suit purchaser. A. R. WHITNEY & CO., 25 Broadway, New York City.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET,
"Gracewood,"
The property of JAMES K. GRACIE, Esq., situated directly on the Bay, having a water frontage of about 500 feet. Land comprises 38 acres. House is in perfect order, contains over 20 rooms, and has every modern convenience. Good stable, with running water. Accommodation for six horses. Ample carriage rooms and coachman's rooms. Cottage, barn, outbuildings, etc. For further particulars apply to the agents,
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x81; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

A FINE BUILDING ON BROADWAY, WEST side, below 23d Street; can be leased. From May 1st, or before if desired. Passenger elevator and steam heat. Floor lighted by end and side windows. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A.—THE VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRable store and Basement, 481 5th Av., to rent on favorable terms. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

245 BROADWAY.—Choice front offices at low rent; possession at once. Apply owner's office, Room 14.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

180 EAST 70TH ST.—Very desirable three-story brownstone dwelling; convenient to two cable roads and 3d Av. elevated; in thorough order; open plumbing; immediate possession. W. S. ANDERSON CO., 72d St. & 3d Av.

A.—WEST END AV., CLOSE TO 72D ST. Very attractive, modern American basement residence to rent furnished or unfurnished. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A very attractive and desirably located four-story Dwelling to let on Madison Av., near 50th St.; moderate rent. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Fully furnished, Miss Thompson's Cottage at Norfolk, Conn.; furnace, open fireplace, running water. Apply to EDWARD V. THORNALL, 56 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.) Warm [illegible] bathing. Illustrated circular. J., 71 [illegible]

[illegible] ARK., March 9.—Sixteen-[illegible] Storer is in jail at Huntsville [illegible] with her lover and mother, [illegible] the murder of her father. A [illegible] prosperous farmer, went to [illegible] with his daughter in a wagon. [illegible] some money from the bank [illegible] home.

[illegible] miles from town, Storer was [illegible] killed and robbed of his money. The girl said her father was murdered by a highwayman, but an investigation resulted in evidence showing that the girl fired the shot, and that her mother and lover aided and abetted the crime.

KAIULANI READY TO RETIRE.

Her Guardian Offers Terms for Abandonment of Annexation.

HONOLULU, March 1.—T. H. Davies, guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, has addressed an open letter to the Hawaiians, in which he proposes to abandon all further [illegible] of a monarchy for the islands and [illegible] a republic conditional upon the cessation of all further work for annexation on the part of the American residents of the islands. This proposition, however, does not meet with the approval of either the natives or Americans.

English Band to Visit America.

MONTREAL, March 9.—For the second time only since the American War of Independence an English military band will visit America. Lieut. Daniel Godfrey and his Grenadier Guards Band will make a tour of Canada and the United States in May and June of this year.

Died at the Age of 103.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 9.—Mrs. Ellen Duquette is dead. She was 103 years old.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
Glass inclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—50 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
"SUNSET LIMITED"
(ANNEX).
FOR TEXAS—NEW and OLD MEXICO—
ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA—
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—JAPAN—CHINA—
AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD.
Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.
LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For complete information apply to
Edwin Hawley, A. G. T. M. | L. H. Nutting, E. P. A.
349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.
THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT, President.
[illegible]-1aw6wTh

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Experienced woman to take charge of private residence for Summer in city; best personal reference. M. M., 231 West 18th St., second bell, east.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; small family. 228 East 29th St.; ring [illegible] times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; Scotch; good references. Gowe, 211 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and waitress; city references. 329 East 52d St., [illegible]

COMPANION.—By [illegible] woman as companion to [illegible] or otherwise; good [illegible] experienced packer, traveler, [illegible] Companion, 36 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, entrées; thorough baker; first-class city references. 440 West 58th St., second floor, Hearn's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook in private family of adults; willing and obliging; best city references; no cards. 440 West 47th St., Quinn's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; North German; in large family; city references. 1,606 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking; excellent baker. L., care of Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a German; 35; speaks French and English; best references; long experience; for city or country. R., Box 230, Times Office.

COOK.—By a colored woman, in gentleman's house; cooking preferred. H. Gant, 116 Macdougal St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 208 East 26th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent references. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; private family; best city references. S. A. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties as maid; first-class seamstress; traveling; good packer; never seasick; highest city reference. A., Box 335, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer, and all fine work; best city references; present employer can be seen. Laundress, 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class Swedish laundress; private family; first-class references. Call, two days, 188 East 43d St. Heuman.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 485 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; good city reference. M., 258 West 35th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman to take entire charge of infant; thoroughly competent, trustworthy; best references; city or country. Room 10, 232 West 31st St.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated English girl as nurse or maid to children, 3 to 10 years; neat sewer; excellent city references. P., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as nurse or chambermaid; lately landed. Lena, 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By competent, experienced baby's nurse; middle-aged German; good sewer; well recommended. 872 3d Av., second floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By neat young girl for sewing and assist with chamberwork. 314 West 51st St.; ring janitor's bell.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; has knowledge of brasses, silver, windows, attend to furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Delin, 156 East 27th St., care Mrs. Steiner.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as waitress or chambermaid. 327 East 33d St., care of Landin.

WAITRESS.—Protestant waitress wants first-class situation; wages, $25; no cards. Quinn, 20 West 120th St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in the vicinity of New York; many years' experience; best of reference. Matron, 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and Remington operator of nearly four years' experience; thorough knowledge of mimeograph and all routine office work; highest references furnished. Accuracy, Box 108 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; six years' reference from last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. E. A. S., Box 304, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class French butler and valet; unmarried; tall; strictly sober; best city personal references. Eugène, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent French butler; absolutely sober, neat, reliable; first-class city references. Pierre, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly English trained servant; best city references; present and last employers can be seen. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a chef; management of kitchen; competent and highly recommended. Chef, 1,269 Broadway.

CHEF—STEWARD.—Thoroughly reliable; competent; private family only; highest New York and London references. B., 484 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; age 36; is married; 4½ years in last place; has best written and personal city reference for capability, honesty, and sobriety; city or country. Coach, 408 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reference from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—Man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; best of reference; country. W., 222 West 25th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married man as gardener; understands care of gentleman's place, including greenhouse, grapery, and vegetable garden; has thorough knowledge of farming; thirteen years in present place. M. G. R., 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant married man as gardener; thoroughly understands growing of all kinds of plants, shrubs, violets, hotbed, cold frame, cows, poultry; best American reference. Gardener, Box 206, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening on private place; excellent references. W. D., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands gardening thoroughly, out of doors or under glass; best references. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By a German-American to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and grading new place; married; no family; five years' best of reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FARMER, &c.—On gentleman's place as farmer or gardener; married; no children; wife good butter maker; good references. F. C., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.; seed store.

FLORIST, &c.—By a florist and gardener; to take charge of private place; understands all branches; twenty years' experience in England and States; English; married. George Norton, Post Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

JANITOR and ENGINEER.—By an American to care for large apartment house; understands all repairs; have got my own tools; first-class references. W. C., 132 West 67th St., 1st flat, east.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,534 3d Av.; telephone 396-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Ladies with good voice to join opera club. Campanone's School of Singing, 43 East 59th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. E., Box 181 Times Office.

[illegible] EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. NEVINS & [illegible], Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City. s23-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, or Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 8 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator. s30-1aw6mTh

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the [illegible] day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the [illegible] day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
f17-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

[illegible] PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. [illegible], Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f2-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 745 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 745 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh10-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tetney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, [illegible] of creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I., therefor to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the [illegible] day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, as Assignee of STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, [illegible] and such of you as are [illegible] the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court, [illegible] February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway, N. Y. City. f17-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—CHARLES [illegible] against ANDREW J. [illegible], Mary [illegible], Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach; Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.—Dated, New York, February 21st, 1898.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
f24-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorney.

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at Nos. 610 to 614 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 23, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER, Assignee.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City
f24-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f17-1aw6wTh

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.
GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m3-1aw6wTh

E. J. Sultan, the New York druggist, whose place of business is at the northeast corner of 23rd Street and Third Avenue, recently said of Ripans Tabules: "If the sale increases steadily as it has here, I shall have to order in larger quantities. They give universal satisfaction and I predict a great future for them."

[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM | Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen........Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse......Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems......Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kal. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM | Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM | Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia.....Apr. 9, 1 AM
Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM | Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a..Mch. 26, 8 AM | Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

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Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS....March 16 | ST. LOUIS.........April 6
NEW YORK...March 23 | PARIS..........April 13
ST. PAUL.....March 30 | ST. PAUL.........April 20

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
KENSINGTON. March 16 | SOUTHWARK—Mar. 30
WESTERNLAND. Mar 23 | NOORDLAND....April 6
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.
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Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Normandie...March 16 | La Bretagne.......April 9
La Navarre......" 23 | La Gascogne........" 16
La Bourgogne....." 30 | La Navarre..........." 23
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
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Sailing from Pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA..........................March 12
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC..........................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...........April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu........April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO......April 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Algonquin, Sat., Mch. 12 | Iroquois, Wed., Mar. 16
*Seminole, Tues., Mar. 15 | Comanche, Fri., Mar. 18
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From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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CUNARD LINE.
[illegible] Lucania, Mch. 12, [illegible] | Aurania, Mch. 26, 10 AM
Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon | Umbria, April 2, 10 AM
Campania, Mch. 26, [illegible] | Lucania, April 9, 3 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, March 12, 10 A. M.
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8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago, and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

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10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
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PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *3:25, [*2:00 P. M. through sleeper.]
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7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

[illegible] OF CAPT. CARTER

[illegible] for the Prosecution Closed [illegible] and Witnesses Heard for the Defense.

BILLS FOR JEWELRY PRODUCED

Capt. Greene's Trips to Europe—Handwriting Expert Carvalho and the Checks—Last Session in This City To-day.

Testimony of witnesses for the defense was taken yesterday at the trial by court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps, United States Army, in the board room in the Army Building, on Whitehall Street. The court was called to order shortly after 11 A. M. by Gen. Otis. A large number of persons, including several ladies, the wives and relatives of the officers of the court, were present.

Major Henry M. Adams was the first witness called. He was questioned as to how the private papers of Capt. Carter came into the possession of the prosecution.

"Did Capt. Carter have access to these papers while they were in possession of the board of inquiry, and after they were sent from Savannah?" asked Col. Barr.

"He did, for about six hours for three or four days after they arrived here, and whenever he asked permission he was allowed to examine them," replied Major Adams.

"Did he ask to be allowed to copy any of the papers?"

"No, Sir."

In reply to a question by Mr. Blair as to whether Capt. Carter was ever allowed to look at the papers alone, Major Adams said that some member of the court was always present.

Col. Gillespie requested permission to make some changes in his testimony. Referring to the packing of the cases when they were sent from Savannah to New York, he said that Capt. Gillett did most of that work. Continuing, he said that Capt. Carter had not asked to have the private papers returned to him. "There was no such understanding when the papers were received from Capt. Gillett," he said.

Bills for Jewelry Produced.

Col. Barr then produced a number of receipted bills of Capt. Carter from Tiffany & Co. They ranged from 50 cents to $400, and were for puff boxes, flasks, and jeweled ornaments for woman's wear.

Mr. Blair objected to the bills being placed in evidence, on the ground that they were of a personal nature.

Col. Barr said he offered them to show the lavish expenditures made by the accused.

The Court retired to consider the question, and declined to sustain the objection.

A number of further objections were made by the defense while Col. Barr was reading the items on the bills.

"Since there has been so much talk about Capt. Carter's papers," remarked Col. Barr, "I may as well say right here that I have been instructed by the Assistant Secretary of War to use my own judgment as to what shall and shall not be offered by the prosecution, and I will judge for myself."

Col. Barr then announced that Joseph T. Brown, second Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, had informed him that he had been unable to get the permission of B. D. Greene to allow his account to be placed before the court, and that, acting under advice of counsel, he must decline to give the bank's business to the court. Col. Barr then said that the prosecution had completed its work and asked that the court adjourn to meet at Savannah on Monday next.

Mr. Blair requested that the court remain here to hear the evidence of some of the witnesses for the defense. He said "We know it is unusual and out of the order of procedure, but we ask that the court hear our witnesses, as it will be impossible for us to get them to Savannah, and, besides, it will be a saving to the Government."

Col. Barr objected, but after a conference with the counsel for the defense it was agreed that the witness should be heard.

The first witness for the defense was John D. Cronin, manager of the apartment house at 247 Fifth Avenue. He said that he had been manager of the house for eight years, and knew Capt. B. D. Greene, who had an apartment there. To a question of Mr. Blair, Mr. Cronin said that Capt. Greene made two trips to Europe in 1895. He received a letter from Capt. Greene when the latter was in London. He knew that Capt. Greene's family lived in Europe.

One of the checks put in evidence by the prosecution, and which was indorsed with the signature of Anson M. Bangs, was then produced. Mr. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, testified that, in his opinion, the indorsement had been made in the handwriting of B. D. Greene. The check was drawn and paid while Mr. Greene was in Europe.

Sailed with Capt. Greene.

Simon R. Well was the next witness. He swore that Capt. Greene and he sailed on the Gascogne for Havre, France, on April 20, 1895, and that he saw him both in France and London between the time they arrived there and May 21, when he returned home.

The defense then produced a copy of the check for $7,500, dated May 4, 1895, drawn by Capt. Carter to order of Anson M. Bangs, and which, in Mr. Carvalho's opinion, bore Anson M. Bangs' signature in Capt. Greene's handwriting. It was paid at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street May 9, 1895. Mr. Weil said that he met Capt. Greene in London on that day.

Matthew Inman of 359 Broadway testified that he was a passenger on the steamer La Gascogne with Capt. Greene, and that they sailed from here on April 20, 1895. He said he saw Capt. Greene in London and also in France between that date and May 18.

F. N. B. Close, a clerk employed by the Cunard Steamship Company, was called. He produced the passenger list of the steamship Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool April 5, 1895. Capt. Greene's name was on that list.

A copy of a check dated April 5, 1895, for $29,659.82, payable to the order of Anson M. Bangs, was then produced. It was marked paid by the Sub-Treasury April 9, 1895.

At one of the previous sessions Mr. Carvalho said that the indorsements on the back, with the exception of that of W. H. Gaynor, were in the handwriting of B. D. Greene.

Col. Barr did not cross-examine any of the witnesses.

The following letter, from R. F. Westcott to Capt. Carter, was offered as evidence, but Col. Barr would not admit it, on the ground that it was only a typewritten copy. Mr. Blair said the original was in possession of the prosecution:

> Richfield Springs, Oct. 18, 1897.
>
> My Dear Oberlin: I have your telegram, also a telegram from Col. Gillespie, asking me, as you have done several times, to come before the board to testify. You know my disposition toward you, but do you see any reason—I do not—why I should submit my private affairs to this board, either by furnishing a copy of the account to which you refer or by being examined personally? I must decline to do so. The account referred to relates to many matters of a private character with which you have had nothing to do. As to matters with which you have to do, I have given you powers of attorney as to my moneys and property, under which you have acted for years, because of our close personal relations. For the same reason, I have given you money for your own use. I understand that these matters have been proved to the board. But I do not see that they are properly within this inquiry, or that I should testify about them.
>
> As to my coming before the board personally, you know that my health is such as to make this hazardous—a consideration which I should put aside if I thought I ought to be examined. The telegram from Col. Gillespie is a very courteous one. Please explain to him, with like courtesy, my position. Affectionately,
>
> R. F. WESTCOTT.

James H. Chandler of 59 Broadway testified that he prepared the articles of incorporation for the Empire Construction Company and the Atlanta Contracting Company, in both of which concerns B. D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were officers. Capt. Carter was not interested in either of the companies, he said.

The court then adjourned until this morning. After to-day's session the court will go to Savannah, where it will meet again on Monday.

Seven Horses Suffocated.

A fire started yesterday morning in August Reusch's livery stable at 425 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. Seven horses were suffocated and another animal, in its efforts to escape, became wedged in a doorway and would have burned to death. A policeman shot it. The total loss was slight.

DOODY REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Son of the Brooklyn Contractor Taken Before Justice Aspinall in the City Works Investigation.

The Kings County Grand Jury's investigation into the City Works Department scandals was delayed yesterday by the refusal of one of the witnesses to be examined, and the matter had to be taken to the County Court to be straightened out. The refractory witness was Daniel F. Doody, a son of Daniel Doody, the contractor who is accused of being implicated in the alleged frauds. He refused to answer any questions on the ground that Jere A. Wernberg, his counsel, had so advised him.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, accompanied by the Grand Jury and Doody, went before Judge Aspinall. Mr. Wernberg joined them, and Doody appeared at the bar. Mr. Clarke explained to the Judge that $72,000 of the public moneys appeared to have been unlawfully disposed of by the City Works Department.

"Under what is known as the emergency law," continued Mr. Clarke, "the Commissioner had the right to expend $2,000 by making an order to that effect. It became necessary to spend on three streets $2,000 or less, and for that the Commissioner made three orders. These orders were used as a means of obtaining from the city from $72,000 to $80,000. Vouchers came in at the rate of one, two, or three a week in sums of $18,000 or over. Doody, the father of this witness, employed certain persons, and under some arrangement the work was done without any contract or proposals. All the warrants were paid to these persons and indorsed over to Frazier & Co. It is believed that Frazier & Co. was Daniel Doody, the witness's father."

Mr. Clarke went on to show that he had asked young Doody if two men named Finkle and Haywood were employed by his father in September last and that the witness had refused to answer. Mr. Wernberg explained that the reason of the refusal was that the witness might be indicted, and that it was not right to take him before the Grand Jury and use him to make out a case against himself.

"This is a general investigation," said Mr. Clarke. "Ex-Commissioner Willis came before the Grand Jury and was astounded at the revelations made. Ex-Mayor Wurster is also astonished. Between these two peaks is the rottenness, and we are sounding the depths and shoals. If every witness can go to some attorney and that attorney advises him not to speak we may as well drop the investigation right here. There is no charge against this witness. He is not Contractor Doody, but his son."

Judge Aspinall said that the Grand Jury could examine any one, and that unless Mr. Wernberg could convince him to the contrary, the District Attorney need produce no further argument. "The public of this city," he added, "demands a thorough and rigid examination into this matter." He ordered the witness to answer the questions put to him and Doody returned to the Grand Jury room. R. M. Whiting, ex-Secretary of the department, was also a witness.

IN MEMORY OF EMMA WILLARD.

Carving of Her Head to be Placed in the Albany Capitol.

Emma Willard, founder of the Emma Willard School, is to be immortalized in stone at the Capitol in Albany. There is a vacant place which can be utilized for the purpose, and it is the feeling of Gov. Black and Melville Dewey that it should be filled by some prominent woman educator.

The proposed work has been announced to Mrs. Russell Sage, President of the Emma Willard Association, and was discussed at a meeting of that body yesterday. The head will be reproduced from a bust of Emma Willard in the possession of the family.

BOY KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

Willie Dalton Slipped on the Tracks While Playing Tag.

Willie Dalton, twelve years old, of 189 West Sixty-second Street, was crushed to death last night under a Columbus Avenue cable car between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets. He was playing tag with a younger brother and two companions, and in running across the tracks slipped in front of a car, which dragged him twenty feet before it could be stopped.

The horrified passengers alighted and several men under the direction of Central Office Detective Murray and Policeman McCormack, lifted the car and recovered the body. It was conveyed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and the boy's father notified. Gripman Charles Hauck of 218 West Fiftieth Street and Conductor George Corley, in charge of the car, were locked up in the same station to await the action of the authorities.

TO TREAT HYDROPHOBIA CASES.

Board of Health Adopts Free Treatment by Pasteur Method.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted free treatment by the Pasteur method for cases of hydrophobia. For the last six months experiments have been conducted in the bacteriological laboratory at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and it was after consideration of this report that free treatment was adopted.

This report was signed by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratory. Dr. Biggs, in the report, said that although few cases of hydrophobia occurred in this city, the prevention of these few was of great importance from a humanitarian standpoint. He said that during the past five years fourteen deaths from hydrophobia had been reported in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that during 1896, 100 persons from the State of New York had been treated at the New York Pasteur Institute. He also said that 10 per cent. was a fair estimate of deaths among persons bitten by rabid animals, and that the Pasteur treatment had reduced this to less than 1 per cent.

MONEYED IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE.

Mennonites and Others Bring a Total of $21,460.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, brought 605 steerage passengers, said by the officials at the Immigration Bureau to be by far the most desirable company of third-class passengers that has arrived here in recent years. The average age of the entire number is twenty-five years. Those under fifteen years of age numbered 121.

The total amount of money brought over was $21,460. The average amount of money possessed by each person was $52. Only seventy-five of the total number were citizens here. All were provided with railroad tickets to their destinations, and had a definite purpose in view upon their arrival. The majority were bound to become farmers. Three hundred and seven were bound to points beyond Chicago.

The number included 260 men, women, and children from Besarabia, in Southern Russia, and called Mennonites. They were the most picturesque colony that have arrived in many a day. Their forefathers, who were Germans, founded a colony in Russia many generations ago at the solicitation of the Russian Government. They were nearly all farmers, and the colony became very prosperous. Recently, however, the Russian laws have become irksome, and a drought last Summer caused the entire colony to conclude to emigrate. Many will arrive here during the Spring. Every man in the party had from $300 to $4,000. They are all well educated, and many of them speak English. They are bound for the Dakotas and Washington.

Commercial High Schools.

Commercial high schools will be discussed at the meeting of the Schoolmasters' Club at the St. Denis Hotel on Saturday evening. Dr. Edmund J. James, who has studied these institutions in Europe, will be the speaker of the evening. Schools of this kind are said to be specially adapted to this country. The influence such schools would have upon the commerce of the city, many expect, will cause an interest to be taken in the subject by representatives of large business enterprises.

A Conscience Contribution.

A letter, inclosing $5, received yesterday by Collector Bidwell reads as follows:

> New York, March 8, 1898.
>
> This five dollars belongs to Uncle Sam's Custom House, New York. I have given my heart to Christ, and He gave me power to do what is right.

MAKING OF LIQUID AIR.

It Can Now Be Manufactured at Reasonable Cost in Commercial Quantity.

T. C. TRIPLER'S NEW PROCESS

Experiments by Prof. W. C. Peckham—Boiling Water and Steam Instantly Frozen—History of the Discovery—Use of the Substance in Commerce.

"The liquefaction of air," said Prof. W. C. Peckham of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, yesterday, "will have a tremendous effect in the scientific world, and in the world of commerce it will revolutionize a number of processes of refrigeration, and become an important article in manufacture. It is only recently, through the ingenuity of T. C. Tripler of New York City, that it has been found possible to produce liquid air in commercial quantity, and at a cost that makes it available for full experimentation and practical use.

"It was only five years ago, in 1893, that it was clearly demonstrated by Prof. Dewar that air could be liquefied. Before that, however, Prof. Olszewski of the University of Cracow, in Austria-Hungary, claimed to have produced liquid air. This was in 1884. Olzewski was a pupil of Prof. Wroblewski of the same university, who had succeeded in liquefying a number of gases. These gases were plainly liquefied, but they were confined in little glass tubes, and the moment they were released they disappeared. I have no intention of going into the controversy now being waged by Profs. Dewar and Olzewski as to which first liquefied air, but two points seem clear—Prof. Dewar studied in the laboratory of Prof. Olzewski, and the claim of the latter is based upon the fact that air became turbid in his glass tubes, which was due, he said, to the presence of solid particles. It may have been liquefaction, and it may not.

"Prof. Dewar produced liquid air by using a succession of substances; first, ammonia or carbonic acid. This gas was liquefied and used to cool ethylin by its evaporation. When the ethylin became liquefied, it, in turn, was used to cool and liquefy another gas, and so on unt.. lower and lower temperatures were obtained, and finally air itself was liquefied at a temperature of 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

An Inexpensive Process.

"This liquid air was produced in minute quantity, and Prof. Dewar said that a quart of it would cost $2,500. Now Mr. Tripler has discovered a process so inexpensive that he has placed it within reach of scientists and experimenters who may want to test it as a refrigerating agent. He produces it through the expansion of air that has been subjected to great pressure. This expansion of the air itself produces liquid air. He uses a forty-horse-power steam engine, and has three pistons in a row, giving, respectively, 60, 300, and 2,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. I made use of two and a half gallons for my experiments Monday afternoon, and this quantity and probably as much more was produced by Mr. Tripler in the morning. It may be inferred from this that he can produce it in considerable quantity.

"The process of liquefaction is based upon the principle that all gases become liquid at certain temperatures. The temperature at which a gas liquefies under ordinary atmospheric pressure is called, in recent scientific works, its 'critical temperature.' With air this critical temperature is 312 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Mr. Tripler subjects the air to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and then cools it by passing water over the pipe which contains it. It is then allowed to expand, by means of a peculiarly constructed valve, into the space surrounding the pipe. As it expands, it is cooled, and, in turn, cools the air in the inner pipe. This process is repeated three times, and the air is thus reduced to a temperature of 312 degrees below zero, and becomes a liquid. All the pressure has been taken up in the cooling process, and the liquid may be drawn off like water. It is colorless.

"As the nitrogen of the air boils at X2, a temperature 13 degrees lower than that at which oxygen boils, it evaporates sooner than the oxygen, and a peculiar transformation takes place. Ordinary air contains one part of oxygen to four parts of nitrogen, but liquid air, when exposed, has three parts of oxygen to one of nitrogen. The nitrogen evaporates almost immediately on the liquid air being exposed to ordinary or atmospheric air.

"The liquid air may be transported. A gallon of it has been sent as far as Washington. An ordinary tumblerful of it will last for half an hour. In this lies the possibility of experimenting. It is dangerous, because of its tremendous power of expansion. It is far more powerful than dynamite. Of course, it has no explosive effect, but if once exposed to the atmosphere and allowed to expand, its power would be terrible. Water expands to 1,728 times its bulk on being converted into steam, one cubic inch becoming a cubic foot; and the expansive power of liquid air is much greater. There is also considerable difficulty in confining it. Its effect on iron is to render it brittle as glass, and it would not be safe in any vessel. It has no such effect on copper, and can be securely kept in vessels of that metal.

Marvelous Experiments.

"The experiments I have conducted with the liquid air," said the professor, "were curious and marvelous. One of them consisted in dipping up the intensely cold liquid in the hand. It would seem that the inconceivably cold air would at once freeze your hand, but it does not. As your hand is so hot as compared with the boiling point of the liquid, which is 312 below zero, the moment it touches the air the latter becomes vaporized, and as you dip up some of the liquid a cushion of vapor forms all around your hand and protects it. In a short time, however, the temperature would be equalized, and your hand would be frozen as solidly as arctic ice.

"If liquid air is poured over ice, it boils furiously and becomes vapor. The ice, you see, is only about 32 degrees above zero, while the liquid air is 312 below. There is a difference, therefore, of 344 degrees; and the ice is terribly hot in comparison with the liquid air.

"Another curious experiment consists in the instantaneous reduction of steam into ice. The wonder of it lies in the fact that steam has a temperature of 212 above zero, and it is at once reduced 524 degrees, and becomes solid ice at that immeasurable temperature. I made the experiment by throwing a jet of steam into a dish of liquid air, and it became a cloud of ice crystals, while perfectly round particles of ice were seen floating in the liquid air.

"A beautiful experiment was made with a billiard ball. It was submerged in liquid air until it was at a temperature all through of 312 below zero, and was then placed in the centre of an electric arc lamp and subjected to intense heat. After this, it was taken into a dark room, where it emitted a beautiful greenish blue phosphorescence, glowing exactly like the moon. This phenomenon was known before, but it has never been satisfactorily explained.

"I tried the effect of the intense cold of the liquid air on mercury, and found that the mercury, which freezes at 39 below zero, became so hard I could use it as a hammer, and drove nails with it. A match placed in the liquid burns violently; and its effect on a number of substances is simply wonderful and seems due to magic. Fluorine, for instance, is considered one of the most refractory members of the chemical family. It acts so powerfully on other substances that it is used to etch glass. And yet when converted into a liquid by means of liquid air, it becomes harmless and loses all its chemical intensity.

"The most interesting experiment that I have made was the converting of boiling water into ice while it was directly over a tremendously hot fire. I put a kettle over a plumber's charcoal furnace, and when the water boiled I threw in some liquid air. Instantly the water became ice, and around the outside of the kettle was formed a coating of ice from precipitated air, as you see on a glass on frosty mornings. Even on the bottom of the kettle, directly above the fire, were formed ice crystals."

Prof. Peckham said that the new substance is certain to be made use of for refrigerating purposes. It could be used to cool houses, and by letting out the liquid air into the atmosphere of a room the temperature could be reduced to any desired degree. It will soon be as cheap, he thinks, as ammonia, which is now used for refrigeration. Ammonia requires as much care to keep it from escaping as the liquid air would demand, and the latter could be applied more easily and directly.

[illegible]

[illegible] Warden—Warden Kerr Removed—Other Changes and Reductions.

Joseph Schilling, who was an Alderman in 1894, elected as a James O'Brienite, is to be rewarded for his services to Tammany by the Deputy Wardenship of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The salary is $2,500. Schilling joined forces with the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen in 1895 and enabled them to control the reapportionment of the Assembly districts.

Anthony Clinchy was sworn in yesterday as Chief Inspector of Meter Tests in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies at a salary of $4,000. Clinchy has always been a Tammany man, and he asked the appointment as a vindication. He was removed from the office of State Inspector of Gas Meters by Gov. Morton.

Controller Coler announced sixteen appointments in the Brooklyn Bureau of the Finance Department, four in the Richmond Bureau, and six in the bureau of Queens. The salaries range from $3 a day to $1,500 a year. All the appointees will have to take the Civil Service examination.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction has removed John Kerr, Warden of district prisons during Mayor Strong's administration, and has reduced the pay of forty keepers in the Kings County Penitentiary from $1,000 to $900 a year. As Warden of the district prisons Kerr received $2,500 a year. Commissioner Lantry reduced the salary to $1,000 and assigned him to duty as Warden of the Workhouse on Riker's Island. Kerr did not report there for duty, and declared his transfer a violation of the civil service regulations. Corporation Counsel Whalen advised Mr. Lantry that he might remove him.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements has appointed W. T. Haggerty stenographer in his office, and has reduced the pay of eighteen assistant engineers and of twenty-seven computers and draughtsmen. More than fifty of the other smaller paid employes of the department have had their salaries reduced from $20 to $800 each.

The salary of N. J. Rose, landscape gardener in the Park Department, has been fixed at $2,500; that of C. H. Woodman, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, at $2,000, and that of P. W. St. John, General Foreman, at $2,000 a year.

Nine appointments of nurses, matrons, watchmen, &c., were made to the Richmond County Almshouse. Joseph B. Pearce, Jr., was made Superintendent at a salary of $1,200.

ROOM FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS.

President Guggenheimer Suggests the Addition of Several Stories to the New Hall of Records.

The special committee appointed to consider the question of securing accommodations for the offices of the different city departments held a meeting yesterday to receive suggestions from the owners of suitable premises. August Belmont proposed that the city lease the new building now in course of construction in Park Row, and a Mr. Jones offered the big new twelve-story building at Elm and Duane Streets, adjoining the site of the new Hall of Records.

President Guggenheimer suggested that if the new Hall of Records, which is to be an eight-story building, was made into a thirteen-story building it would be necessary to acquire only five stories in some other building. Alderman Muh thought that the building might be raised to an eighteen-story structure, and thus obviate the necessity of renting any more room.

It was decided to communicate with the architect chosen for the new building, John R. Thomas, and obtain his views on the subject. Mr. Guggenheimer said his scheme would result in a saving of from $175,000 to $250,000 a year for the city.

On Saturday the committee—Mr. Guggenheimer, Mr. Muh, and Controller Coler—will go to Staten Island to find a building suitable for department purposes. They have been offered the choice of the Pavilion Hotel at St. George, the Staten Island Savings Bank Building at Stapleton, and a big storehouse at New Brighton.

To-morrow the committee will consider the twenty-five leases now pending, with a view to the insertion in them of a clause for their prompt termination if other suitable quarters shall be found.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Heads of Departments and Local Improvements—Assessments for Paving.

The Board of Public Improvements was nearly divided yesterday by a resolution offered by President Grout of Brooklyn to compel the heads of the different departments to furnish to the Borough Presidents such information as they might need in the consideration of projects for local improvements. President Holahan opposed the resolution, but the Borough Presidents were solidly for it, as were Commissioner Kane of the Department of Sewers and Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges, and it was adopted without a division by a yea and nay vote. President Grout referred to the point he had raised at the previous meeting as to the assessments for paving in Brooklyn. Under the charter half the assessments for street paving fall on the taxpayers of the borough, while the paving in Manhattan and the Bronx is assessed on the entire city. Mr. Grout said he had asked Senator McCarren and Assemblyman McKeown to introduce a bill in the Legislature to remedy the inequality. It was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to take cognizance of this section of the charter. A communication was received from the Ramapo Water Company offering to supply water to the City of New York in any quantity by a system that would furnish high pressure to the topmost stories of the highest buildings. The company offered to erect a special plant and to furnish water on terms to be agreed upon. The communication was referred to the Commissioner of Water Supply.

Anti-Ticket Scalping Ordinance.

There will be a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber at 2 o'clock to-morrow on Alderman Gaffney's proposed anti-ticket-scalping ordinance. The ordinance makes it a misdemeanor to sell tickets on the street in front of places of amusement and fixes the penalty for conviction at $50.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

The Lenox and Astor Musical Collections to be United.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, in the Astor Library. J. Bigelow, who presided, made a report relative to the overcrowding in both the Lenox and Astor Libraries, and to remedy this the Trustees decided to bring together the two collections of musical works.

To do this the exhibition cases will be removed from the north room of the Lenox Library, and the centre of the room used for readers. At one end will be placed the Drexel music collection, to which will be added the Astor Library collection of books on the same subject. At the other end will be the Astor and Lenox works on local history and genealogy.

The average daily attendance at the Lenox Library for February was 99, and at the Astor Library, 325.

Mayor Will Not Review Irish Parade.

A delegation representing the United Irish Societies called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask him to review the parade of the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day. The Mayor declined the invitation, declaring that he had made it a rule since taking office to refuse invitations to all public functions, and he could not make an exception in this case. "I had to make a rule of this kind for my own protection," he explained.

The First Signal Corps Drill.

The First Signal Corps, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, now attached to Division Headquarters, under Major Gen. Roe, will give its final cavalry drill of the season this evening, at the Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. No tickets of admission will be necessary. The regular mounted cavalry drill will be given including sabre exercises, games, and rough riding.

Dropped Dead on Elevated Station.

Henry Kunzler, the son of Emil Kunzler, an interpreter in the Eleventh District Court, in Fifty-fourth Street, fell dead on the elevated station platform at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue early yesterday morning. He had just dropped his ticket in the box when he lurched forward and lay motionless on the floor. An ambulance was summoned, but he was dead when it arrived.

ROYAL
Baking
Powder
Absolutely Pure.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

Men Engaged in Lake Fisheries Fear that the Tariff May Ruin Their Industry.

CLAIM RIGHT OF FREE ENTRY

Protests of Buffalo Fish Companies Against Ruling of Customs Authorities—Question of What Constitutes an American Fishery—Other Matters.

Testimony and arguments were heard by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday relative to the importation into Buffalo and other lake ports of fresh fish caught in Canadian waters. The Buffalo Fish Company and the Ontario Fish Company were represented by counsel, and protested against the action of the customs authorities in assessing duties on fish which the importers contend should be admitted free. Congressman D. A. S. Alexander of Buffalo made an argument in behalf of the American fish industry.

Three special points came up for consideration. The first was whether the Buffalo Fish Company was an American citizen within the meaning of Paragraph 555 of the Tariff act, which puts on the free list fresh fish caught in the great lakes by citizens of the United States; the second was whether a corporation organized as is this particular one, with a majority of American stockholders, but employing Canadian help, constitutes an American fishery under Paragraph 626 of the Tariff act, which places on the free list "fresh fish and other products of American fisheries"; the third point was whether the paragraph of the Tariff act imposing a duty of 1¼ cents a pound on "fish skinned or boned" applied to fish so treated taken by American companies in the great lakes.

Mr. W. J. Gibson, special counsel for the Treasury Department in cases before the General Appraisers, construed the phraseology of the tariff act describing "a citizen of the United States" in its literal sense. He did not think that Canadian fishermen employed by an American company were properly citizens of the United States. He said the Government took the position that any fish caught by citizens of the United States in Canadian waters and imported into this country "fresh, frozen, or packed in ice" were entitled to come in free. If, however, any fish so imported were "skinned or boned or prepared for preservation" they were dutiable at 1¼ cents a pound, no matter how caught.

Col. Rogers's Arguments.

Col. Rogers of Watertown, this State, of counsel for the fish companies, argued that a corporation and its agent were identical in the eyes of the law. A corporation, being a creature of the law and vested with certain rights and responsibilities, was, he said, entitled to the protection of the law in the exercise of those rights. In the cases under consideration American corporations employed men and means to carry on the work for which they were organized. So far as the legal principle involved was concerned, it did not matter whether the men thus employed were natives or foreigners. They were simply the agents of regularly constituted American corporations.

Managing Agent Clark of the Buffalo Fish Company testified that that company was an American corporation and was carrying on the work of an American fishery. He expressed the belief that the American lake fisheries companies would not be able to continue in business if duties were imposed on their products as proposed. A decision will be rendered at some future time.

A decision in the case of the American Trading Company, relating to the classification of a peculiar kind of paper, was handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday. This particular importation consisted of a quantity of very light, soft paper, semi-transparent and absorbent, long-fibred, with dull finish, and much used by dentists. This same paper is used for making paper napkins, and in connection with a patent machine is used for duplicating impressions. The board sustained the claim that the goods were "either dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 422 of the act of 1890, or at 20 per cent. under the act of August, 1894, as the case may be."

No Influence Will Prevail.

Word comes from Washington occasionally that delegations of importers or manufacturers visit the Treasury Department with the expectation of having questions of customs classification settled there. Such delegations evidently proceed in ignorance of the fact that the Board of General Appraisers constitutes a court specially designed to decide such questions. Investigation has satisfied some New York importers that no influence, mysterious or otherwise, can be brought to bear in Washington that will divert or change the natural and lawful course of procedure of the Board of General Appraisers.

President Ham of the General Appraisers has received from Assistant Secretary Howell a letter calling attention to a recent decision on the tea law by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. The court, in effect, holds that the Tea act of March 2, 1897, is constitutional and contains a valid delegation of power to the Secretary of the Treasury to fix standards to which imported teas must conform; furthermore, the court rules that "the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in such cases is final, and not ordinarily subject to review by a court of equity; also, that whether or not the failure to provide for standards of Canton teas and scented Canton teas in the original regulations prescribed under said act was the result of inadvertence, mistake, or otherwise, is not a question for the courts to consider."

The California court sustains the contention of the Government, as affirmed by the General Appraisers, throughout.

"THE" ALLEN IN COURT.

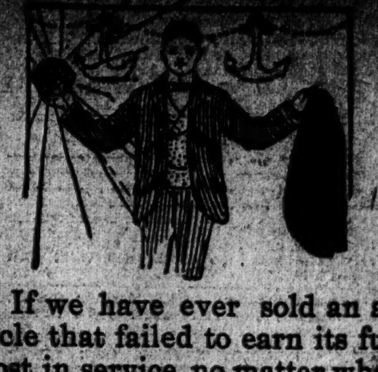
Of the 190 Prisoners Arrested in His Place Five Were Held.

One hundred and ninety men, who were arrested when "The" Allen's place in Sixth Avenue was raided on Tuesday, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, most of them on the charge of disorderly conduct. They were defended by Counselors Benjamin Steinhardt and Joseph Moss, counsel for "The" Allen.

One hundred and eighty-five men were discharged, nothing being proved against them, and five were held in $1,000 bail each, on the charge of keeping a gambling resort. They were Allen, Edward Hoppe, Edward Mann, William Cook, and William Raul.

Died from a Blow or Fall.

Nathan Katzenberg, twenty-four years of age, living at 979 Second Avenue, was found in an unconscious condition in the hall of 596 Broadway yesterday afternoon. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died a few minutes before 7 o'clock last night. He had recovered consciousness enough to say that he had gone into the building at the address where he was found, and had been kicked out of an office on the second floor. The base of his skull was fractured. The police made inquiries in the building, but no one seemed to know anything about the cause of the man's injuries. Jacob Katzenberg, the father of the dead man, is a real estate dealer, and the family is in comfortable circumstances. Katzenberg was a stationery salesman.



If we have ever sold an article that failed to earn its full cost in service, no matter when the transaction, the purchaser is bound in justice to give us a chance to redeem the pledge of satisfaction that goes with every sale.

No statute of limitation here.

Tell us the facts about any clothes, hats, shoes, or furnishings you have bought of us that misbehaved.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRIAL OF EX-CORONER COOMBS.

Many Witnesses Testify that Neither Coroner Nor Jury Called After Deaths Had Occurred.

The conduct of District Attorney Marean in the trial of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs for grand larceny, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has given rise to the suspicion that he is not altogether satisfied with the jury. On the second day of the trial he asked permission to challenge a juror, which was refused on the ground that he had waived his right to challenge by saying that the jury was satisfactory. He afterward asked that the jury might be locked up, which request was also denied.

Simon E. Ostrom, one of the jurors, had a conference with Justice Keogh yesterday morning. It was afterward learned that Mr. Ostrom had requested that no demand for the locking up of the jury be granted, as his wife was sick, and he felt it his duty to be home every night. Mr. Ostrom, it is said, has asked to be excused, but without success.

Frank L. Sniffen, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, testified yesterday that Coroner Coombs had opened an account with his company on March 3, 1896. He testified that the July warrant for 1897 was deposited and credited half to the account of Coroner Coombs and half to the account of Coroner Nason. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Herman H. Baker testified to having received the pay warrant and Coroner's bill for July from the Controller's office.

James J. Deegan, one of Coombs's employes in the Coroners' office, testified that the first six pages of the list of inquests were in the handwriting of his father. The seventh, eighth, and part of the ninth pages were in the handwriting of Jacob Maas, Coombs's clerk, but the rest of the pages he could not identify. The signature to the affidavit on the bill was that of Coombs, and the signature on the back of the warrant was in the handwriting of Maas.

The first witness of importance was Patrick Kelly of 93 Concord Street. One of the inquests for which Coombs charged the city $8.50 was alleged to have been held on his one-year-old daughter, Catherine Kelly. The witness testified that she died of cholera infantum; that no Coroner and no jury visited the house or held any inquest, and that the affidavit purported to be signed by Catherine Kelly, the mother, while Mrs. Kelly's name was Elizabeth. Mrs. Kelly took the stand and swore to the same effect. William Kelly, a liquor dealer, of 652 Classon Avenue, testified that no such person as Samuel Frost, whose name was given as a juror, lived at the address given, which was the witness's house.

Several other witnesses gave similar testimony. In some instances the addresses of the alleged Coroner's jurors were found to be in vacant lots, business places, or in houses where people other than the names given on the affidavits lived. The case will go on to-day.

FELL DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT

Fatal Accident to a Boy in the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn.

Joseph Connors, thirteen years old, who had been hired to run the elevator in the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, on Classon Avenue, near St. Mark's Brooklyn, was killed by a fall down the elevator shaft last Saturday. He had been in the hospital only a week. On Saturday afternoon he was sent on an errand to the second floor by the engineer, George W. Brody, and left the car standing with the door open. While he was away one of the nurses took the elevator to the top of the building. When Connors returned it is supposed he thought the car was where he left it, and stepped into the shaft. He fell a distance of thirty feet or more to the cellar. His skull was fractured and he died a few hours later without recovering consciousness.

The Coroner did not see the body until Tuesday, on which day the funeral took place. Connors lived at 460 St. Mark's Avenue with his widowed mother, whom he helped to support.

VAN GIGCH ART SALE.

Pictures and a Number of Autographs to be Offered at Auction.

The collection of paintings owned by the late Henry S. Van Gigch, an art dealer well known in the West, whose home was in Milwaukee, will be sold at auction next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, by Henry Somerville, auctioneer.

The catalogue comprises pictures by Jan de Baan, Corot, Bouguereau, Cazin, F. Ziem, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Charles Jacque, N. Diaz, Israels, E. L. Garrido, J. B. Jongkind, Kratbe, F. Madrazo, A. Mauve, Memling, Millet fils, Thaulow, Ferdinand Roybet, Salvator Rosa, and Raffaelle. A number of autographs of celebrated painters as well as seven autographs of other celebrities will also be disposed of.

SUPPOSED NEWS OF A WRECK.

Note in Bottle Found Off Italian Coast to be Sent to Cape Breton, N. S.

The Italian Consulate in this city yesterday received from the Italian Government for transmission to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a message which was found in a corked bottle, supposed to have been from the crew of a sinking vessel. The bottle was picked up by a fisherman off Castel Porsiano, an Italian town, and the message, which was scrawled in English with a lead pencil on a piece of note paper, read as follows:

"Disabled and going down, schooner Cribber, for Sierra Leone from Judique, Nova Scotia, now being near Cape St. Vincent, as supposed, Oct. 1, 1897. Seven of crew and five missionaries. Capt. Angus C. McInness. Notify Cape Breton papers whoever picks this up. God help us."

The schooner Cribber is not given in the available shipping lists, but the writing is not easily legible and the name may be spelled incorrectly. The message will be forwarded to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Big Beauty Show! | LOUIS MANN &
CASINO! 100TH SOUV. | CLARA LIPMAN!
Ngt., Mch. 23. | Telephone Girl!

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. | A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. Elita Proctor Otis in "Oliver Twist." Next week—Chauncey Olcott, "Sweet Inniscarra."

COLUMBUS. ANDREW MACK.
An Irish Gentleman.
Next Week—Hoyt's Milk White Flag.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | To-night, "THE RED WALLET." Sat., "DIE GOLDNE EVA." Sat., Kopacsy's Farewell.

DALY'S [illegible]
[illegible] THE COUNTRY [illegible]
MISS REHAN as [illegible]
Previous to which at every performance the Japanese [illegible]
LILLI TSE.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Tues.: School for [illegible]
MISS REHAN as Lady [illegible]

DALY'S BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
"MORE ABOUT JAPAN."
To-day at 11, To-morrow at 3, Sat. at [illegible]
Res'd seats $1.50 & $1.00. Adm. [illegible]

DALY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, March 14.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M.
Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c.
*Seats now on sale at Box Office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends [illegible]
Daniel Frohman........Manager.
Matinées Thurs. and Sat'y, [illegible]
SECOND MONTH........of........THE
Tree of Knowledge.
To-day—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES
at 11—LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES
............G. P. SERVISS............
Every morning this week at 11. This Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps"; Mon., "Spain." All begin at 11.
Two afternoons next week, Wed & Fri., 3.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th.
ANNUAL MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
Monday Night, Grand MILITARY PAGEANT.
Reviewed by MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., 8 P. M. Championship in Bicycle and Athletic Events, 8 to 9 each night. Exhibition of daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT, LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries N. G. N. Y. and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1 & $1.50. Tickets now on sale.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance, Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The gifted and charming actress
Louise Thorndyke Boucicault,
and Max Figman .. Dainty one act play, Mrs. Hilary Regrets.
ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET, GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, & OTHER STARS.

Carnegie Hall. Fifth Season.
Musical Art Society
Second Concert, Thursday Evg., March 17, at 8:30.
FRANK DAMROSCH..........Musical Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Works by Orlando di Lasso, Vittoria, Bortnyansky, Cornelius, Brahms, Othegraven, Cesar Cui. Handl Concerto for 4 Violins arranged for String Orchestra by Bachrich.
Boxes and seats on sale at box office, Carnegie Hall, March 11. Res. seats 50 cts. to $2.00.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND CONCERTS,
Third Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. | Monday Aft., March 14, at 3,
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the
CHICKERING PIANO.
Assisted by the
Richard Arnold String Sextet.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1.00. On sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
Saturday Afternoon, March 12, 2:15,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
Conductor:
THEODORE THOMAS.
Soloist:
JOSEF HOFMANN.
Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office, Schuberth's, Tyson's.
Next Fri. Aft.—Sec. Hofmann Recital, Carnegie Hall

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES......Manager.
Commencing NEXT MONDAY, March 14,
MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH
IN
EVERY EVENING, MARY STUART.
Sat. Matinée (only time), AS YOU LIKE IT.
MODJESKA as ROSALIND.
Next Week, MODJESKA in MACBETH.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX.
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
LILLIAN BURKHART, JOS. HART, AND CARRIE DE MAR, G. FULLER GOLDEN, MAXWELL AND SIMPSON, DIXON, BOWERS, AND DIXON, GEORGE EVANS, MARK MURPHY, LILLIE WESTERN, THE BLONDELLS, BENNETTO, AND MANY OTHERS.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MR. JOHN DREW.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3—"SPAIN."

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38.
Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH. NANON.
"Characteristically excellent."—Herald.
All Seats 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c.
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SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE
Open to the public daily except Mondays.

CARNEGIE HALL.
2d Recital Friday aft. March 11, at 2:30. | JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHIRGWIN will positively make his last appearance Fri. Evg. Mch. 11.
CHARMION ROGERS BROS., AND JULIE MACKEY; OTHERS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

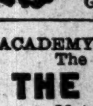
EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors
100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER | Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
WM. H. Crane | Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A Virginia Courtship.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded nightly, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL IN DANGERFIELD '95.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Mch. 21, 150th Perf. Manuf'd by Gorham.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GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

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The Greatest Melodrama of the Age.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats. Wed'y & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Monday, March 14th, "SMITH NIGHT." American Flag Sofa Cushion Souvenir.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d St. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Next Sunday Eve.—Innes and His Band.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | THE HEART OF MARYLAND, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.
Next Week—May Irwin, Swell Miss Fitzwell.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av., Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Features. Company of 70, inc. Walter Jones
IN GAY NEW YORK.
NEXT WEEK—A Hired Girl.